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An abſtract of the Minutes of Debate before the high court of juſticiary, at Edinburgh, March 9. 1773, upon a petition for his Majeſty's Advocate, againſt James Baillie, preſent priſoner in the tolbooth of Edinburgh.

THIS James Baillie was ſentenced, Dec. 17. 1771, to be hanged in the Graſs-market of Edinburgh on the 29th of January 1772, for the murder of a woman with whom he lived as his wife [xxxiv. 49.]; but obtained, firſt a reprive, and afterwards a pardon. By the terms of the pardon, however, he was to tranſport himſelf to the plantations for life, never to return; on pain, in caſe of his being found in Great Britain or Ireland after the expiration of forty days from the time of his being diſcharged from priſon, that the ſentence ſhould have effect, and be put in execution. Having been found in Scotland ſeveral months after his diſcharge from priſon, he was committed to Stirling priſon, and tranſmitted thence to Edinburgh; and a petition was preſented to the court of juſticiary, in name of the Lord Advocate, praying, That as Baillie had not fulfilled the conditions of his pardon, his ſentence ſhould therefore be carried into execution. By an order of court, Dec. 14. 1772, this petition was ſerved on Baillie; and anſwers were given in for him, Jan. 11. 1773, importing, That he was prevented by the hand of God from fulfilling the conditions of his pardon, ſickneſs,

and unavoidable accidents; claiming, at the ſame time, to be tried by a jury, in order that this his defence might be judged of. On the queſtion, Whether Baillie was intitled to have a verdict of a jury on a proof to be brought of the defence pleaded for him? which was a new queſtion in this country, counſel were heard at great length, March 1.; and minutes of the debate were ordered to be made up, and ingroſſed in the record. From theſe minutes, which are printed, our extracts are taken. —— We keep the arguments diſtinct; and prefix *Cr.* to what was ſaid by Mr Croſbie, and *Sol.* to what was ſaid by Mr Solicitor Dundas, the counſel whoſe names appear in the minutes.

Cr. The priſoner has been prevented by unavoidable accident from complying with the conditions of his pardon.

Sol. It never was the intention of the proſecutor to narrow the benefit which the priſoner may be intitled to have under the mercy of his ſovereign; therefore, if by a proof he ſhall be able to ſatisfy your Lordſhips, that he had really found it impracticable to betake himſelf out of the kingdom of G. Britain, notwithſtanding his having earneſtly attempted to do it, the proſecutor ſhall not deſire your Lordſhips to find, that he has loſt the benefit of his pardon. But if, on the other hand, it ſhall appear, that he never made a ſerious attempt to leave the kingdom, but has continued an idle vagrant in the country, he is certainly no object of favour; and your Lordſhips will, without any reluctance, order his former ſentence to be carried into execution.

Cr. The priſoner claims to be tried by a jury, in order that his defence may be judged of. It is a form eſſentially neceſſary in this court, that a jury be called to try every fact which a pannel may alledge in his defence, eſpecially where the conſequences affect life.

Sol. There is no neceſſity for a verdict in this caſe; becauſe there is no crime to be tried, no new guilt to be aſcertained, but merely a fact to be inquired into, Whether a crime already tried ſhall receive its puniſhment, and whether a ſentence already pronounced ſhall receive execution? The proſecutor deſires not to narrow the privilege of juries; on the contrary, he admits, that no trial can proceed without a jury, and that no perſon can receive the ſtain of criminality except through the verdict of a jury. But there is here no trial for a crime. It is not criminal on the part of the priſoner to repudiate the condition of his Majeſty's pardon. He could have done ſo at the beginning: he can do it ſtill. The proſecutor ſays he has done it; and therefore has ſubmitted himſelf to the execution of the ſentence. The priſoner, on the other hand, contends, that he had no ſuch intention, and offers to inſtruct, that it was by fatality alone that he has been found in the predicament from which the proſecutor would infer a repudiation of his pardon. This is entirely a matter concerning the execution of the ſentence already pronounced; and it muſt therefore be the province of your Lordſhips to determine with regard to the execution of your own ſentences; and it would be the moſt anomalous of all proceedings, to incloſe a jury in order to determine upon the propriety of executing a ſentence of your Lordſhips. The lines betwixt the province of judges and jury are accurately drawn, and clearly diſcernible. It is admitted, that no guilt can be aſcertained or determined by your Lordſhips, unleſs it is fixed and aſcertained by the verdict of a jury; but the moment that the guilt is aſcertained by a verdict, it becomes the province of the law, and the judges of the law, to apply the puniſhment ariſing from that guilt: and, in particular, it is their province to pronounce the ſentence, and aſcertain the mode of its execution; and if any exceptions againſt the ſentence, and any plea for a ſtay of it, either partial or total, occurs, it muſt be the judges only who pronounce the ſentence that can cognoſce and determine upon that plea.

Cr. The proſecutor ſeems to have altogether miſtaken the import of the queſtion, and to have overlooked a diſtinction which is perfectly obvious. It is not the priſoner's buſineſs to diſpute the powers of the court to judge of every queſtion relative to the execution of their own ſentences. They are no doubt intitled to judge of ſuch queſtions themſelves, in ſo far as they ariſe from objections either in point of law or form to the validity of ſuch ſentences, for the determination whereof no inquiry into facts is neceſſary, or depend upon facts which of courſe fall within the perſonal knowledge of the judges, and conſequently require no proof to be brought by witneſſes: but it is very different, when the

the caſe is, that a perſon who has once been relieved of the capital puniſhment inflicted by the ſentence of the court, in conſequence of a conditional pardon from his Majeſty, is to ſtand a trial, Whether the conditions of ſuch pardon have been complied with; or whether, by a fatality he could not reſiſt, he was prevented from fulfilling them within the limited time? This is a queſtion, not of law, but of fact; and as ſuch fact cannot come within the knowledge of the court, and neceſſarily requires an inveſtigation by the examination of witneſſes, there is the ſame reaſon for the interpoſition of a jury, as if the reſpondent were to ſtand trial in conſequence of a formal indictment, for a particular crime laid to his charge in ſuch indictment. The province of the court, and the province of a jury, are perfectly diſtinguiſhed by law and practice: The court is intruſted with the cogniſance of the relevancy of all accuſations, with the determination of every incidental queſtion of law that may occur in the courſe of a trial, and with the power of inflicting puniſhment, and determining the degree thereof, after a verdict is pronounced by a jury, or of judging of any queſtions that may ariſe upon the import of ſuch verdict. But further than this they have no power or authority. Whether the perſon accuſed of a crime be guilty of the facts laid to his charge, it is competent to a jury alone to determine: and it ſeems naturally to follow, that the ſame rule of procedure ought to take place, when it depends upon extraneous facts and circumſtances, which did not occur during the courſe of a trial, but occurred after the trial was totally finiſhed, and ſentence was pronounced, and a pardon obtained, Whether a perſon has complied with the conditions of that pardon, or has wilfully diſregarded theſe conditions, ſo as to forefeit the benefit thereof? This is a queſtion which, even at firſt ſight, ſeems to be equally without the power of the court as any queſtion of fact that is made the ſubject of an indictment; and the ſame reaſon for calling a jury to determine it, occurs in the one caſe as in the other.

Cr. It has always been the practice of the court, to call a jury, not only in trials themſelves, but in all incidental points relative to trials; ſuch as, when a priſoner, upon being brought to the bar, either is apparently inſane, or it is pleaded in his defence that he is ſo, a jury is always called to examine the fact by proof, and to judge whether the priſoner be really inſane or not. This form was lately practiſed in the caſe of William Harris, who was tried for forgery, and who affected infanity [xxxii. 337.].

Sol. The determination of the fact in Harris's caſe was done in a hurry, and without objection made, or conſideration held whether or not a jury was neceſſary. But, 1. Though lunacy, which in the regular courſe of law can be aſcertained only by an inqueſt, ſhould be determined the ſame way when incidentally occurring in a trial, it will not from thence follow, that other incidental facts ſhould likewiſe be tried by a jury. And, 2. The jury upon Harris's affected lunacy was before a verdict had been returned by the jury; and therefore it might have been conſidered as a kind of defence againſt the indictment. But though theſe obſervations would be ſufficient to difference the preſent caſe from that of Harris, the proſecutor will be pardoned to ſay, that even the caſe of Harris proceeded from too great a degree of caution, and over-anxiety; for no jury was requiſite in that caſe. If indeed it ſhould be alledged, in defence againſt a trial, that a perſon was inſane at the time he is ſaid to have committed a crime, there is no doubt that the fact of infanity, as a proper article of exculpation, falls, like any other defence, to be remitted to the knowledge of an aſſize. But where-ever a ſupervenient infanity is alledged, as a reaſon againſt proceeding either to trial, or to ſentence, or the execution of the ſentence, the proſecutor does contend, upon the principles already ſuggeſted, that it is the province of your Lordſhips alone to determine the fact by the examination of evidence, without the intervention of a jury. This the proſecutor apprehends to be the general rule of diſtinction, applicable to every caſe, That where-ever the fact to be aſcertained is either to fix guilt, or to exculpate from guilt, the judges can receive the fact by the report of a jury only: but where-ever the fact which is the ſubject-matter of inquiry, reſpects the ſentence, or the execution of the ſentence, your Lordſhips can, and ought to judge, without the interpoſition of a jury.

Cr. Many caſes might be quoted, but it will be ſufficient to mention one precedent, which appears to be exactly in point: William Baillie, who was brought

to trial in this court Aug. 29. 1715, was charged in his indictment, *inter alia*, of being found guilty by the verdict of an aſſize, before the Lords of Juſticiary, Dec. 15. 1698, of being an Egyptian, and being guilty, art and part, of picking and petty thieving; and, upon the 19th of ſaid month, was ſentenced, with others, to be hanged therefor; the execution of which ſentence was, by the privy council, ſuſpended from time to time, and, Jan. 19. 1699, was, by act of privy council, commuted into a ſentence of baniſhment; the ſaid perſons enacting themſelves to depart to his Majeſty's plantations in America, never to return, under the pain of having the ſaid ſentence of death put to execution againſt them, without mercy or further delay; in obedience to which, Baillie gave bond to obtemper: which ſentence of the privy council he had moſt manifeſtly contravened, and thereby incurred the certification in the ſaid act: on which article of the libel a ſpecial relevancy is found, declaring it *ſeparatim* relevant for having the firſt ſentence put in execution againſt him: and in this ſtate it is remitted to the knowledge of an aſſize.

Sol. The proſecutor, after examining Baillie's caſe, can by no means admit that it aids the priſoner's plea. For, in the caſe quoted, Baillie is not ſimply charged with the fact of returning from tranſportation contrary to the condition of his pardon, but that fact is charged alongſt with a variety of others; ſuch as, forning, oppreſſion, robbery, thieving, houſebreaking, and forgery; ſo that in that caſe there was a neceſſity for a jury, in order to exhauſt the whole ſubject-matter of the charge; for it would have been abſurd, if one inquiſition ſhould have gone on before your Lordſhips upon the fact of returning from tranſportation, and another inquiſition be proceeding at the ſame time before a jury with regard to thoſe facts which neceſſarily required a jury; and therefore, from the nature of that caſe, there was no room for the determination of the preſent queſtion. At the ſame time it is to be obſerved, that the judgement of your Lordſhips predeceſſors upon the relevancy in that caſe entirely coincides, ſo far as it goes, with the plea which the proſecutor now maintains: Agreeable to the practice of the times, there is a ſpecial finding of relevancy upon each article; and accordingly, ſo far as reſpects this charge, the interlocutor "finds the ſaid William Baillie his being convicted, at the time and of the crimes libelled, before the Lords of Juſticiary, and thereupon ſentenced to death; and thereafter the ſaid ſentence being, by the Lords of his Majeſty's Privy Council, commuted to baniſhment, upon an enactment to depart forth of his Majeſty's dominions to America, never to return, under the certification and pains of the ſaid firſt ſentence, *ſeparatim* relevant for having the ſaid firſt ſentence put in execution againſt the ſaid William Baillie. Here, your Lordſhips will obſerve, the court does not proceed upon the idea of the returning from tranſportation being a new crime, the ſubject of a new trial, and a new ſentence; but the relevancy of the charge is, to carry the former ſentence into execution; which, in ſo far, aids the proſecutor's plea, if he is in the right in his general propoſition, That all queſtions reſpecting the execution of a ſentence once pronounced are the proper province of your Lordſhips, without the interpoſition of a jury.

Cr. It is of no conſequence, that in the caſe of Baillie the gipſy, the fact of returning from tranſportation contrary to the condition of his pardon, was not the only fact charged in the indictment, but was charged along with a variety of others, ſuch as forning, oppreſſion, robbery, &c. Had it then been underſtood that the court was intitled to take up the conſideration of his returning from tranſportation, without the intervention of a jury, there could have been little occaſion for giving him a new indictment for the other crimes charged againſt him; but as the matter was at any rate to go to a jury, it was thought proper likewiſe to throw in theſe other crimes.

Sol. An obvious and daily illuſtration of the proſecutor's doctrine occurs in the caſe of a verdict returned againſt a woman in a ſtate of pregnancy. If ſhe pleads her pregnancy as a ground for poſtponing execution, a jury is not inclo[ſ]ed to determine upon the fact; but your L[or]dſhips remit to perſons of ſkill to make a report; and, upon their report, you, without the intervention of a jury, determine whether the execution of the ſentence ſhall be ſtayed or not. But this could not be, if the propoſition of the priſoner was well founded, That every fact, even incidental, in a trial, muſt be cognoſced by a jury.

Cr.

Cr. The caſe of a woman pleading pregnancy is nothing to the purpoſe. In ſuch caſe there is no room for objecting to the ſentence being carried into execution; the only thing to be determined is, Whether the ſentence ſhall be immediately carried into execution, or be poſtponed for a few months. But the preſent caſe is of a very different nature: the queſtion being not, Whether the priſoner ſhall be hanged now, or a few weeks or months hereafter? but, Whether he ſhall be hanged at all? or, in other words, Whether he has forfeited the benefit of his Majeſty's pardon, commuting the ſentence of death into tranſportation? Before that queſtion can be determined againſt the priſoner, he muſt be allowed an opportunity of proving, that his being found in this country after the period elapſed within which he ought to have tranſported himſelf in terms of the pardon, was owing to a fatality that he could not prevent. The ſolution of that queſtion can alone enable the court to form a judgement, Whether he has been guilty of tranſgreſſing the terms of the pardon, and is therefore liable to the puniſhment of death? and as that queſtion depends altogether upon facts happening after the trial was over, and of which the court can have no proper knowledge, there is the ſame reaſon for the intervention of a jury as in the inveſtigation of any other fact upon which the life or death of a citizen depends. The priſoner is in the ſame ſituation as if the pardon had not contained the condition, but as if he were to be tried upon a ſtatute, declaring, "That all perſons who were found in G. Britain at the diſtance of a certain period after their having obtained a commutation of puniſhment from death to baniſhment, ſhould thereby be guilty of felony, and be liable to the pains of death." It could not be diſputed, that, in a caſe that ſtood ſo, the intervention of a jury would have been neceſſary; and it is ſubmitted to the court, that the reaſon is equally ſtrong for a jury being called in the preſent caſe.

Sol. Though the caſe of Baillie does not aid the priſoner, there is another caſe, in 1701, which ſeems to determine the point in favour of the proſecutor's argument. Two perſons, Anderſon and Weir, had been condemned to death by the court of juſticiary; but the ſentence was commuted to tranſportation by the Lords of the Privy Council, under the certification of not returning to this country, upon pain of the former ſentence being executed. They were found in this country; whereupon the privy council recalled the commutation of the ſentence, and remitted to the Lords of Juſticiary to put the former ſentence into execution; and accordingly, without any jury, they were ſentenced to be hanged in terms of their former ſentence. — The priſoner obſerved, upon this caſe, that it did not apply to the preſent, becauſe it was not your Lordſhips who determined in a criminal matter without a jury, but the Privy Council did, by their own authority, recall the pardon, and only remitted to the court of juſticiary miniſterially to put the former ſentence in execution. But this obſervation is altogether inſufficient. If it proves any thing, it proves, that the crown, who grants the pardon now, as the privy council did of old, is the proper judge, whether the condition of the pardon has, or has not, been properly complied with; and that therefore the priſoner, in this caſe, ought to have recourſe to the King, in order that the ſovereign may explain how far the condition under which he granted the pardon, has been fairly complied with. But be that as it will, the anſwer is inſufficient in another view: for, if it had been underſtood, that the non-compliance with the condition of the pardon was a proper crime cognoſcible by a jury upon a trial, the privy council could not have recalled the pardon, but muſt have remitted to the court of juſticiary, not ſimply with an inſtruction to put the former ſentence in execution, but to take trial, in due form, by a jury, whether the pardon had been forfeited or not; and, upon its being found forfeited, to put the former ſentence in execution. And as this was not done, and a ſimple remit made to put the former ſentence in execution, it clearly ſhows the underſtanding of the law at that time to be, that no jury was requiſite in ſuch a caſe as the preſent.

Cr. In the caſe of Anderſon and Weir, the privy council took up the matter themſelves, found that the priſoners had forfeited the benefit of the commutation, and remitted them to the court of juſticiary to fix a new day for their execution. Some difficulty occurred upon their being brought before the court of juſticiary; in conſequence whereof, a repreſentation was made in their favour to the privy council

council by the King's Advocate. But the privy council adhering to their former opinion, they were again remitted to the court of juſticiary to appoint a new day for their execution, which was done accordingly. Here, the court will obſerve, the privy council took cogniſance of the whole matter; and as their forms did not admit of a jury, there was no room for calling one in that caſe; all that the court of juſticiary had to do, was to fix a day for the execution. Nor would it avail the proſecutor to infer from that caſe, that the priſoner ought to have recourſe to the King, in order that his Majeſty might explain how far the condition of the pardon had been fairly complied with: for the ſovereign of theſe kingdoms exerciſes no act of juriſdiction but by his courts of law, the judges whereof muſt act according to the eſtabliſhed rules of procedure.

Sol. Beſides the aforementioned proceeding in 1701, there are other caſes in the books of adjournal proceeding upon the ſame principle. For example, If a perſon ſhall eſcape from jail, and by that means let the day appointed for his execution elapſe, he is not intitled, upon being afterwards apprehended, to have a new jury ſet upon him, in order to juſtify his eſcape, and to try whether he is intitled to evade his puniſhment by the lapſe of the day of execution; but your Lordſhips, upon the identity being proven, or acknowledged in your own preſence, do, without the intervention of a jury, order new directions for carrying the ſentence into execution: and yet, if the priſoner's doctrine be well founded, the identity being a fact, could only be aſcertained by the verdict of a jury. The caſe now put, happened with regard to one Johnſton, a gipſy, in 1727: he eſcaped from the jail of Jedburgh; and being afterwards apprehended, he was brought before your Lordſhips, and directions given to the magiſtrates of Jedburgh to carry his former ſentence into execution.

Cr. Johnſton denied that he was the perſon formerly condemned at Jedburgh; upon which the court allowed a proof, without remitting him to a jury. That was preciſely ſuch a caſe, as if a man, after being convicted by a verdict of a jury, and the court having continued the diet for pronouncing ſentence againſt him, ſhould, next time he came into court, deny that he was the perſon convicted. The court, if they were certain from ocular inſpection, that he was the ſame perſon, would proceed without taking any proof; but if they were doubtful, they would take ſuch a proof as would remove theſe doubts. It is, however, a very different caſe, where a criminal has had a ſentence of death remitted to him, and is to be deprived of the benefit of that remiſſion on account of ſomething which has happened *ex poſt facto*.

Sol. The principles now ſtated on the part of the proſecutor fell to be very accurately conſidered in the late famous caſe of M'Donald of Bariſdale. He was one of the perſons contained in the act of attainder paſſed upon occaſion of the laſt rebellion; and of courſe fell to be held as preſumptive guilty of treaſon, if he did not ſurrender himſelf within the period mentioned in the ſtatute. He accordingly was apprehended, and, upon being brought before the court of juſticiary, he pled, and offered to prove, that he had complied with the requiſites of the ſtatute, by ſubmitting himſelf to juſtice within the proper period; and he contended, that the fact of his having done ſo, muſt be tried by a jury [xvi. 105. 152. 256.]. The matter was debated ſolemnly before your Lordſhips, and you determined, that no jury was neceſſary. It is immaterial in the preſent queſtion to enter into a diſcuſſion, how far this caſe ought to be followed as a precedent on a ſimilar occaſion: happily there is no proſpect of an opportunity ever to conſider the caſe. The reaſon why ſome have doubted the propriety of the judgement is founded on this, that the act of attainder is not *probatio probata* of guilt, but the preſumptive guilt thereby eſtabliſhed was ſuſpended till the exiſtence of certain conditions mentioned in the ſtatute; and therefore, as Bariſdale offered to prove that thoſe particulars never did exiſt with regard to him, upon which only his guilt depended, it was therefore improper to refuſe him a jury in order to aſcertain, whether that conditional guilt had actually taken place: however, even in that caſe, your Lordſhips determined no jury to be neceſſary. And although ſome may doubt, whether the principle was properly applied to that caſe; yet the proſecutor is well intitled to plead under that judgement, that where-ever the guilt is already affixed, there is no occaſion for a jury to determine, whether the judgement of the law conſequent upon that guilt, ſhall or

ſhall

ſhall not be executed in that particular. — Although the proſecutor has mentioned this caſe of Bariſdale, yet, in another view, it will be no infringement of his propoſition, although the law were held to ſtand otherwiſe with regard to matters of attainder and treaſon: for, in matters of that kind, the laws of both kingdoms are now the ſame; and as all facts, whether of a civil or of a criminal nature, are the ſubjects of jury-trial in England, it would vary the argument when applied to any other ſpecies of crime, although, in a queſtion of treaſon or attainder, a jury were neceſſary in the predicament of this priſoner. — The counſel for the priſoner ſeems to rely chiefly upon obſerving, that were ſuch a caſe as this to occur in England, a jury would unqueſtionably be incloſed, in order to try whether the priſoner had forfeited the benefit of his pardon. But neither of the parties have been able, with much preciſion, to inform themſelves with regard to the practice of England, although they have uſed their beſt endeavours for that purpoſe. At the ſame time, the counſel for the proſecutor has examined the ſtatute-law book of England, particularly the acts, 4th Geo. I. c. 11.; 6th Geo. I. c. 23.; and 16th Geo. II. c. 23.: and upon conſidering the enactments of thoſe laws, he thinks it highly probable that a jury would be requiſite in ſuch a caſe as this. But there is a manifeſt and ſubſtantial ground of diſtinction betwixt the laws of the two kingdoms: for by the ſtatutes which have been mentioned, the being found at large, notwithſtanding a ſentence of tranſportation, is made felony without benefit of clergy; and therefore, in ſuch a caſe as the preſent, the indictment would be laid upon thoſe ſtatutes, and the trial and judgement would proceed upon the footing of a new crime, for trying of which a jury was of courſe eſſentially neceſſary. But, in Scotland, there is no trial for a new crime; and the only effect of the priſoner's failing in his proof would be, an order to carry the former ſentence into execution: ſo that in England a jury is requiſite, becauſe there is a new crime and a new trial; but in Scotland no ſuch thing is requiſite; the only ſubject of conſideration being, Whether a former ſentence ſhall be carried into execution? of which your Lordſhips, and not a jury, are the proper judges.

Cr. As the counſel for the proſecutor ſeem to admit, that in England, where the being found at large notwithſtanding a ſentence of tranſportation, is made felony without benefit of clergy, a perſon found in ſuch a predicament would receive an indictment upon the ſtatutes in that behalf made and provided; and that, of courſe, the intervention of a jury would be neceſſary: ſo the ſame courſe muſt take place in Scotland; for although the firſt of theſe ſtatutes, by which the returning from tranſportation was declared felony, was not to extend to Scotland; yet the two ſubſequent acts, of 6th Geo. I. c. 23. and 16th Geo. II. c. 31. were not limited to England, and muſt therefore extend over the whole united kingdoms. The priſoner might therefore argue, from the analogy of theſe ſtatutes, that the ſame mode of procedure ought to take place in the preſent caſe, which differs only in this reſpect, that the obligation upon the reſpondent to tranſport himſelf within a limited time, did not immediately ariſe from the ſentence of a court of law, but from the condition of his Majeſty's pardon.

On adviſing theſe minutes, March 12. it carried, by a majority of the Lords, That the trial be by a jury.

Mr URBAN, *Feb.* 1773.

THE preſent diſputes concerning the ſubſcribing to articles of faith drawn up by men only, recall to my mind the following ſentiments of the great Chillingworth. He was a true friend to the church of England, and was engaged by Abp Laud to write his book, to prove, That *the religion of Proteſtants is a ſafe way to ſalvation;* which book has been univerſally eſteemed by the beſt, the greateſt, and moſt excellent men of our church. "The preſumptuous impoſing of the ſenſes of men upon the words of God, and laying them upon mens conſciences; — the vain conceit, that we can ſpeak of the things of God, better than in the word of God; — the deifying our own interpretations, and inforcing them upon others, is, and has been the foundation of all the ſchiſms of the church. Take away this ſubſcribing to the words of men as the words of God; require of Chriſtians only to believe Chriſt, and to call no man maſter but him only; and let thoſe who diſclaim infallibility in their words, diſclaim it likewiſe in their actions." See chap. 4. ſect. 16.

A CARD.

LORD HAILES requeſts all gentlemen who have turned their thoughts to the antiquities of Scotland, to favour him with anſwers to the two following queries.

1. What evidence is there, that *caſtrum puellarum* means Edinburgh?

2. What is the exact interpretation of *caſtrum puellarum* in the Gaelic and Saxon languages?

The anſwers to theſe queries may be communicated in the Scots Magazine.

Newhailes, March 1773.

A character of the Hon. Dame BARBARA MURRAY, *widow of Sir James Johnſtone, Bt. of Weſterhall* [xxxiv. 696.]; *as given in a ſermon, from* 2 *Sam.* XIV. 14. *preached in her Ladyſhip's pariſh-church ſoon after her death.* [165.]

—— You will eaſily apprehend, my brethren, that I have been led to theſe obſervations at preſent, by the occaſion of a late deceaſe. The perſon whoſe memory muſt be now recalled to your thoughts, had many excellent qualities, as you all know: yet could ſhe not be exempted from the ſtroke of death: "For we muſt needs die; and are as water ſpilt on the ground, which cannot be gathered up again: neither doth God reſpect any perſon." —— It pleaſed God to endue her mind with quickneſs of apprehenſion, penetration and clearneſs of underſtanding, with a rich and lively fancy: and theſe gifts of nature, improved by reflection, and extenſive reading, and joined to an admirable power of elocution, ſhe poſſeſſed in an uncommon degree. It was often ſurpriſing to ſee how a ſingle glance of her mind could open up the moſt beautiful and ſtriking views of a ſubject: and ſuch was the originality of her genius, that the moſt trite obſervations, as they came from her, acquired all the charms of novelty. —— Her temper was ardent, and conſequently liable to exceſs: yet "feelingly alive to each fine impulſe;" diſintereſted, affable, generous, ſympathiſing. Delighting in ſocial intercourſe, and excellently qualified to improve and adorn it, ſhe was the life and joy of every company. But what ought to endear her memory to every right-minded perſon, was her unwearied beneficence to all the objects of compaſſion. It was a ſhining part in the amiable character of Job: "When the ear heard me, then it bleſſed me; and when the eye ſaw me, it gave witneſs unto me: becauſe I delivered the poor that cried, and the fatherleſs, and him that had none to help him. The bleſſing of him that was ready to periſh came upon me; and I cauſed the widow's heart to ſing for joy." Such too, in an eminent manner, was the perſon we now ſpeak of: ſo that ſhe could have taken up the challenge of this good man, and ſaid, "If I have with-held the poor from their deſire, or have cauſed the eyes of the widow to fail; or have eaten my morſel myſelf alone, and the fatherleſs hath not eaten thereof: if I have ſeen any periſh for want of cloathing, or any poor without covering: if his loins have not bleſſed me, and if he were not warmed with the fleece of my ſheep: — then let mine arm fall from my ſhoulder-blade, and mine arm be broken from the bone." In her the poor and afflicted of this neighbourhood have loſt their beſt earthly friend. And hers was charity graceful and true, animated by religion, and ſupported with dignity: for ſhe had too much ſpirit not to deſpiſe being oſtentatious of it.

It can very ſeldom happen, that particular perſons may be alluded to from this place with propriety; the dignity of the pulpit forbids it: yet ſurely remarkable occaſions, like the preſent, deſerve and require an explicit commemoration. Nor, after all that hath been ſaid in commendation, will I deny or conceal, that the perſon we ſpeak of might have had her faults. And what child of Adam hath been found without faults? She did not abound, for inſtance, in the virtue of prudence, (for ſo the world is pleaſed to call that which is little other than low cunning), nor had any talent at making a ſecret of every thing: qualities in which people of mean genius, and cold hearts, are fitted to excel. Other and real errors ſhe might alſo fall into at times. But the blemiſhes in an open character are always apparent; while the great qualities of conſcious dignity, ſcorning oſtentation, are not to be diſcerned by every vulgar eye. They who ſaw her neareſt, and knew her beſt, valued her moſt: and with ſuch, her errors, like ſpots on the face of the ſun, were loſt in that blaze of great talents, and great virtues, with which the general tenor of her life was illuminated. [xvii. 291. xxii. 514.]

Proceedings

Proceedings and Debates in PARLIAMENT. [69.]

On the 7th of December, Ald. Harley, chairman of the ſecret committee [66.] for inquiring into the affairs of the Eaſt-India company, very unexpectedly gave in a report to the houſe; which being read by the clerk, a debate enſued, viz.

Mr Harley. What has been read is only an account of ſome matters which have come under our inquiry. With reſpect to caſh, the company are at this time much diſtreſſed, and they are going to ſend out an expenſive commiſſion, which, they ſay, will be paid out of the ſavings of Mahomed Reſim Aly Cawn. It is true, they have not yet fixed the ſalary of thoſe gentlemen; but from converſation abroad, and on the chairman and deputy chairman being examined, we find it to be 10,000 l. each per ann. to be paid in India, the firſt payment to be ſix months after their departure from England; and that a clerk and chaplain at 500 l. per ann. and all expences in the country, and a table, be allowed by the company. Upon aſking the chairman and deputy chairman, whether the ſavings from Mahomed Reſim Aly Cawn would not go to the company in caſe no ſuperviſion ſhould go out? they anſwered, "Moſt undoubtedly." It is therefore the opinion of the ſecret committee, "that a bill be brought in for reſtraining, for a limited time, the Eaſt-India company from ſending out a commiſſion of ſuperviſion to their preſidencies in India."

Mr Dempſter. A report ſo unexpected I confeſs alarms me. The proceedings of this ſecret committee are the moſt extraordinary I ever heard of. The very idea of a ſecret committee is unconſtitutional, and only allowable in caſes of a criminal nature. The Hon. Alderman ſpeaks of the diſtreſs of the Eaſt-India company. It is true, Sir, there is a deficiency in caſh at preſent; but I affirm, that the affairs of the company are neither in a ruinous nor deplorable ſituation. The Hon. Gentleman complains of the extraordinary expence attending the commiſſion. That expence is not yet aſcertained; and, Sir, ſince parliament have undertaken to inquire into their affairs, they reſolve to wait the determination of the Houſe, before they proceed any further in the buſineſs of the ſupervifors. The abuſes committed in India, particularly at Bengal, made it neceſſary a ſet of gentlemen ſhould be appointed, in whom we could confide, for regulating and managing our affairs in India. The choice fell upon ſix gentlemen; and notwithſtanding the great expence, which the Hon. Alderman has calculated to be 120,000 l.; yet I affirm that millions may be ſaved in conſequence of that expence. The report as it lies upon the table, ſtrikes at the very charter and conſtitution of the company; it is unprecedented and unparliamentary; and I hope the Houſe will diſmiſs it with the contempt it deſerves.

Mr Harley. The directors never informed the committee that the commiſſion was ſuſpended.

Mr Sullivan. Becauſe, Sir, it never came properly before you.

Lord Carmarthen. I confeſs there ſeems ſomething extraordinary in this proceeding. A bill is going to be brought in to reſtrain the company from doing that which they have already done. I think, indeed, in their preſent ſituation, the company would do wrong to incur an extraordinary expence by ſending out ſo great a number of ſupervifors; but to diſgrace the dignity of parliament, by a wanton exertion of authority, without a motive, is a meaſure altogether unprecedented, and which I ſhall ever oppoſe.

Mr Wedderburne. Though the company may for the preſent have reſolved to ſuſpend the departure of the ſupervifors, yet nothing but an act can make that reſolution effectual. What they have reſolved to-day, they may alter to-morrow. And during the receſs of parliament in the holidays, the ſupervifors may be ſent out of the reach of this Houſe.

Mr Rhumbold. Two gentlemen in the direction pledge themſelves that no ſuch thing ſhall be done. I hope the Houſe will proceed to other buſineſs.

Mr Wedderburne. The Hon. Gentleman ſeems unacquainted with the conſtitution of the Eaſt-India company. The directors can anſwer for nothing, becauſe a general court may diſannul whatever the directors may undertake. The direction is inferior to the general court, and obliged to be governed by it.

Lord North. It is the intent of parliament, it is the wiſh of adminiſtration, to make the Eaſt-India company a great and glorious company; but they are going into an expenſive commiſſion at a time when

when they are in want of cafh, and greatly in arrears to government. Surely, a reftraint fhould be laid; and as no reftraint can poffibly be laid but by an act of parliament, it is neceffary that a bill fhould be brought in for that purpofe.

Gen. Johnftone. The prefent diftrefs arifes from a wanton abufe of the company's money abroad and at home. When the Aurora failed with the fupervifors on board, the navy-office allowed the repreſentatives of thofe who failed in the government's fervice only eight weeks pay, from the time of her departure to that of her being loft, and no more; but the Eaft India company generoufly allowed a *trefmonth's* pay to thofe who went out on their account. They have now appointed fix fupervifors, though before they had but three; and thefe are fuppofed to have an allowance of 10,000*l.* a-year each, with a table and all expences. Can the Eaft-India company fend out officers in a more refpectable character than an Admiral, commander in chief, in the government's fervice? What is he allowed? What is the governor of Jamaica allowed? Why 6000*l.* a-year. The excefs is a foolifh and weak expence, unneceffarily incurred.

Mr Burke. I rife to thank the Noble Lord for his wifhes to make the Eaft-India company a great and glorious company. The three powers that have entered Poland with fire and fword, have made the fame declaration. After plundering the company of 400,000*l.* a-year, adminiftration is now about to rob them of their charter, and overthrow their conftitution, in order to make them a great and glorious company. Adminiftration has brought them into diftrefs, and adminiftration is now about to compleat their ruin. If we fuffer this bill to pafs, we fhall in fact become the Eaft-India company's broker; and you, Sir, will be ſeated in that chair with a little hammer by an inch of candle. The treafury bench will be the buyers, and on this fide we fhall be the fellers. The fenate will become an auction-room, and the Speaker the auctioneer. Shame upon fuch proceedings! Here is an end to confidence in public faith. What fecurity can there be in a country where the royal charter, ratified and confirmed by parliament, can give no permanent eſtabliſhment to property?

On a diviſion, there appeared for the queſtion 114; againſt it 45. And accordingly the bill was afterwards brought in.

On the 14th, Mr Sullivan moved, That he might have liberty to preſent a petition from the proprietors of Eaſt-India ſtock, againſt the bill: which, after ſome oppoſition, was agreed to. —— Then the petition was brought up, and read, viz.

"To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament aſſembled, The humble Petition of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies,

Sheweth,

THAT your petitioners are informed by the votes of this Honourable Houſe, that in purſuance of a report from the committee of ſecrecy appointed to inquire into the ſtate of the Eaſt-India company, it was ordered, "That leave be given to bring in a bill to reſtrain the Eaſt-India company, for a time to be limited, from making any appointment of commiſſioners for ſuperintending and regulating the company's affairs at their preſidencies in the Eaſt Indies."

That your petitioners, with all deference to the wiſdom of this Honourable Houſe, and to the ſupreme authority of Parliament, cannot help conſidering ſuch a bill as ſubverſive of thoſe rights which they hold under their charter; the original privileges of which, and the continuation thereof, have been purchaſed by their predeceſſors from the public for a valuable conſideration, and repeatedly confirmed by ſeveral acts of parliament, the proviſions of which your petitioners are not in any degree conſcious of having violated.

That your petitioners do with all humility conceive it to be their undoubted legal right, to ſend out any perſons whom they judge proper, to enforce and execute ſuch regulations (agreeable to the powers of their charters) as the ſaid company ſhall think neceſſary, for the good government of their ſeveral ſettlements in India, or for correcting ſuch abuſes as may have prevailed therein.

That the preſent ſtate of affairs in India appears to your petitioners to be ſuch as requires many new orders and regulations to be ſpeedily ſent out, as well for reſtraining exorbitant and unneceſſary expences, as for correcting other abuſes; and it has been found upon examination, that ſavings may be made in the ſeveral ſettlements and preſidencies of the company

pany to the amount of many hundred thousand pounds.

That, under these circumstances, your petitioners have thought it necessary to chuse certain commissioners who appeared to them to be qualified for so important a trust, and to grant them a commission with extraordinary powers for carrying into effect such regulations, and enforcing such savings, as have been, or shall be, deemed necessary and expedient.

That your petitioners beg leave to represent to this Honourable House, that the calculation of expences upon which (according to the report of the secret committee) the present bill proceeds, to restrain your petitioners in the exercise of their legal rights, appears to them to be incomplete and erroneous; and they are confident, if their affairs had been examined in a public manner, agreeably to the genius of this happy constitution, whereby your petitioners (as well as the particular persons who are so deeply affected by the present bill should it pass into a law) might have had an opportunity of attending to their several interests, that the Honourable Members of the Committee would have made a report very different from that which has appeared.

That as the expences of the commission are intended to be defrayed from a part of the savings proposed to be made thereby, such expences, your petitioners do most humbly apprehend, cannot, in any degree, injure the creditors of the said company; but, on the contrary, must tend to their advantage; more especially as your petitioners are determined to proportion them, with the most exact œconomy, to the present circumstances of their affairs.

That your petitioners intreat this Honourable House to consider the dangerous consequences of such a bill to the credit of the company, which, by preventing them from taking the necessary steps for the arrangement of their affairs, may deprive them of the means of fulfilling their engagements to the public.

Your petitioners therefore do, with all humility, claim the benefit of the law of the land, and the public faith of the nation, for the free enjoyment and exercise of the rights and powers which they hold under their charter; and pray that they may be heard, by themselves, or their counsel, against the said bill, as tending to restrain or suspend what appears to them to be the legal operation of those rights and powers."

This petition was ordered to lie on the table.

At the second reading of the bill, on the 16th, Sir George Colebrooke moved, That as the counsel were not ready with a material part of the evidence, the hearing of them, which was to have been the day before, should be put off till the 18th; which motion, after a short debate, was agreed to.

Ald. Harley made a motion on the 17th, That he might have leave to bring up a report from the secret committee; which was agreed to, and read, of which the following are the outlines: That the leading objects for appointing the secret committee were, to inquire into the present state of the East-India company, as well in England, as in their presidencies abroad, in respect of their debts, credits, and effects, and to report the same to this House with all convenient dispatch; that, conformably to those instructions, they thought it necessary to divide the report into two periods; the first respecting the immediate state of the company, commencing the day the inquiry began, and including the current half-year, that is, from Dec. 1. 1772, to March 2. 1773; the other, the general state of the company's affairs after that day in England and elsewhere. The credits in the first account amounted to 1,700,000l. and the debts to 2,300,000l. which left a balance of above 500,000l. against the company. In the second account the credits were 5,600,000l. and the debts 7,000,000l. and odd hundred thousand pounds, which produced another balance against the company, of about 1,500,000l. That the whole of the East-India company's effects in India, and elsewhere, including those floating on the sea, their goods in their warehouses abroad, their bullion, military stores, plate, cattle, slaves, lands, &c. amounted to 6,000,000l. and their debts to 2,000,000l. which left a balance in their favour of 4,000,000l. That they found another account in the company's books, which they could not pretend to decide on, but reported it to the house as they found it stated; that is, a sum of 3,000,000l. mostly laid out since the year 1757 on fortifications, and that chiefly in Bengal. That the amount of the territorial revenue was near 3,000,000l; and that the next step the committee in-

tended to take, was to inquire into the present state and management of that revenue *.

A motion was then made by Mr Jenkinson, "That the report might lie on the table to be perused by the members." It was indeed so much involved in figures, that the bare reading of it could afford but little satisfaction to the generality of the members, as more than 200 articles were stated in it, and many of them so full of intricacy, as to be very little understood. On which Mr Dempster remarked, that it was very unfortunate for the directors, or, more properly speaking, for the proprietary, that the committee had not been an open one, as such as were members would have had it in their power to explain many things, and been the means of fairly stating others; that, in particular, they would have never consented to have credited the company in a particular article for only 28,000l. due to them from the crown, which it is notorious that their demand is above 160,000l. and as a proof of it, they have refused to receive the former sum, though it has lain in the treasury for a considerable time; that if he chose to take up the time of the House, he could point out many other defects in the report, but should only observe upon one, which was, that vast sum expended upon the fortifications in Bengal, and other ports of India besides; and that no sort of notice was taken of the territorial revenue in the account now before them.

Mr Jenkinson replied to this, That by the present state of the company's affairs, it was evident that the greatest dispatch was necessary, which could never be so effectually obtained as by a secret committee; that as to the objection against the credit of 28,000l. there were two answers, either of them, singly, sufficient to overthrow it; that is, that it was the specific sum granted and appropriated by parliament for that purpose; and that by a note from the treasury it appears, that Col. Monson, when examined by that board, was of opinion, that 28,000l. was a full compensation to the company for their demand. As to the complaint against the committee, for that part of the report relative to the fortifications, they did not, or could not well pretend to decide on it, but reported the matter faithfully as it appeared to them, and therefore left it to the consideration of the House. He concluded by saying, it was impossible that any thing could be determined on concerning the territorial revenue till it was first inquired into; and that he believed, when the Hon. Gentleman recollected the concluding part of the present report, he would be convinced he had no occasion to offer any thing on that head.

Mr Hussey said, That the report in general was very satisfactorily and clearly stated, but that he was surprised to

* The following article appeared in the London papers of Dec. 29. viz.

By the report of the secret committee of parliament, the value of the East-India company's effects, &c. exclusive of every consideration mentioned in the note at bottom, carrying on the high dividend to the end of the present bargain in 1774, is - - - - - - - - L. 2,900,000

The saving upon the reduction of the dividend to fix per cent. is - 1,200,000

The neat profit upon the total of the company's trade, even at the medium price of five years preceding the grant of the durance at Bengal, was yearly 441,000l. which multiplied by 11, the number of years remaining of the exclusive charter, is - - - - - 4,851,000

L. 8,951,000

From which deduct eleven years of the present dividend to the proprietors, 2,200,000

Remains 6,751,000

Which sum of 6,751,000l. is the lowest possible value, which, in fairness, can be stated as the capital of the East-India company's stock in 1783; and as 3,200,000l. affords 20s. in the pound to every proprietor, so there will remain, according to the above calculation, twice that sum, or upwards of 40s. for every pound Sterling original capital stock of this company.

N. B. In the above state there is no credit taken for the following articles: 1. The revenues in Bengal, both old and new. 2. The revenues at Madras and other settlements. 3. The value of fortifications at Bengal or other presidencies. 4. Savings at home or abroad, whether already ordered, or in future contemplation. 5. The value of the property of the company after the exclusive charter. 6. The money which the company may recover from the servants for salt duties, or other law suits now depending.

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hear nothing mentioned relative to the tyranny and rapacity of the company's servants in India. To which Mr Harley replied, That those were by no means the objects of the present inquiry: that the immediate distresses of the company, and a speedy relief, were what the committee had principally in view; and that in the course of their inquiry, if any instance of malversation or delinquency should appear, they would take care to report it with fidelity, and without partiality to any man. — The motion was then read a second time, and agreed to.

The 18th, being the day appointed for the third reading of the bill to restrain the East-India company for a time limited [six months] from sending commissioners for superintending, &c. the Counsellors Impey and Adair were called in, and heard in behalf of the company. Mr Impey began by shewing the impropriety of the bill: he deduced the rights of the company to the regulation of their own affairs from the establishment of the first English company, in the reign of Q. Elizabeth, down to the present time: he recited the charter of Q. Elizabeth, by which that wise princess created them a body-corporate, granted them a common seal, appointed a governor, and established a court of twenty directors, with power to enact by laws for the better regulation of their officers and servants; he shewed the progress of this charter, and how much it was enlarged and extended in the reigns of James I. and Charles II.; who not only renewed the company's charters, and confirmed the privileges they had before received, but gave them authority to settle a civil and military government, and to make peace and war with the infidel powers wherever they were settled in the East Indies. He shewed, that, on certain considerations, that power had been continued and ratified to the company by several acts of parliament; and he exhibited, in one view, and in a very narrow compass, a regular chain of events, by which he demonstrated, that notwithstanding the vicissitudes the company had experienced, and the many troubles and obstructions it had met with, during the latter reigns, from the avarice of ministers, and the corruption of parliaments, neither the one nor the other had ever interfered with the internal regulation of their affairs, or the appointment of their officers and servants. Having thus far established the company's right to the internal regulation of their own police, he then proceeded to shew the more immediate necessity there was at present for the free exercise of that right, as many of their servants had acted in direct opposition to their instructions. In the last year, he said, they were ordered not to draw on the company at home above 200,000l. and that to be in bills at 365 days sight, and pay no interest; but they have drawn on the company for a sum four times as large, in bills of one, two, and three years sight, and those bills to commence interest after ninety days sight; so that on the first bill there will be nine months interest, on the second one year nine months, and on the third two years nine months interest to pay, although they were so strictly ordered to the contrary. They likewise inform the company at home, that it is highly necessary to build some barracks for the soldiers, which would not cost above three lacks of rupees: which request being granted by the company, they set about them; and when they have expended twelve lacks, they begin to find that what they are doing is of no manner of use. These barracks have still been carried on; and when the last accounts came away, they had cost twenty-four lacks, and were not complete, as they then began to find that a wall round the barracks would be necessary to keep the soldiers from deserting. In this manner, Sir, has the company's money been prodigally used, and to those abuses are owing their present distressed situation. I hope, said he, the House will go with me, when I assert, that the prosperity of the company is a great national concern. I was ordered to claim, at this bar, the free exercise of those rights which they enjoy by charter; I was ordered firmly to demand those indubitable rights, but at the same time with all possible respect and deference to the authority of parliament. The company, Sir, are reduced to the situation of supplicating your protection, on a matter in which the exercise of one of their privileges is disputed. They are before you with all humility; and if, Sir, in the heat of argument, in the violence of my zeal for the interests of my clients, any indecency should have escaped me, I intreat you to attribute such indecency to me, and not to my clients.

Mr Adair then took up the argument, and forcibly insisted on the injustice of an

ex post facto law; entered into several definitions of arbitrary power; and quoted Locke, to shew that every temporary exertion of the legislative or supreme power, unless in instances of imminent danger, or in apparent necessity of state, were utterly repugnant to liberty, and the immutable law of natural justice; that the legislature, though supreme in every instance in which the public good was concerned, were nevertheless bound by the permanent and established rules of equity and legislation. The India company, said he, as well as all other chartered companies, the Bank, South-sea House, &c. have undoubtedly a right to order and manage their affairs as seems most expedient to them, and which this House can have no right to restrain, so long as those companies do not go beyond the bounds allowed them by their charter. The India company is allowed to send over a governor, and other officers of state; and undoubtedly, if they see those governors do wrong, the company have a right to send over supervisors, or any other officers whom they think can regulate the abuses which my learned brother has laid before this House, and which we shall now proceed to prove at your bar.

Mr Wilks was then called in, and asked by Mr Impey, What place he held in the company's service?

Mr Wilks. I am examiner of the company's records.

Imp. Has Mr Wilks drawn any extracts from the company's records, concerning their present state of cash?

W. I have, and find there is not above 700,000 l. now in their treasury at Bengal.

Imp. Does Mr Wilks know how long that sum would suffice, in case of an alarm of an enemy?

W. It would not last above four months at farthest. [He here explained the different expences of all the officers which compose the army, with great nicety and precision.]

Imp. Does Mr Wilks know of any extraordinary tax being laid on the natives of India; or how that tax has been accounted for to the company?

W. I find, in perusing the company's papers, there has been a tax arbitrarily laid on the natives, by the name of *Mottut*; which tax, it was said, would bring in a million a-year to the company. It commenced from April 1765, although the company was kept in total ignorance of it until five years afterwards. I do not find that it has been carried to any services of the company, but has been wrote off in their books to *Profit and Loss*. [Being asked by the Speaker what he meant by *Profit and Loss*, he answered *Total Loss*, for he did not see that the company had benefited thereby.]

Mr Sykes. Does Mr Wilks know of this tax being laid aside?

W. I know that the name of *Mottut* was given up; but the tax was notwithstanding gathered, and that in proportion to the plenty the harvests produced; sometimes in a plentiful harvest, the tax was laid double.

Syk. Does Mr Wilks know how the money arising from the *Mottut* was applied?

W. Governor Sykes received annually 24,000 rupees for his table, 18,000 for his dress, and for his other expences 18,000 more, which makes in the whole 60,000 rupees annually paid him. [Here the whole House cast their eyes at the Governor.]

Mr Hoole was called in.

Mr Adair. Does Mr Hoole know the difference of the company's expences between the two periods of five years before 1765, and the five succeeding years?

Mr Hoole. Before 1765 they never exceeded 700,000 l. annually; but in 1766 they came to 900,000 l. in 1767 to 1,000,000 l. and so on till they are now increased to the enormous sum of 1,700,000 l. annually. [Mr Hoole was asked several other questions which related to those asked Mr Wilks, and as fully proved them.]

Imp. Does Mr Wilks know any thing of a contract being refused concerning bricks, which would have saved above one fourth of the money expended?

W. That contract was mentioned to the Governor, and refused; and his answer was, that the fire-wood man had broke, and that had occasioned the delay and extra expence; and that he, the fire-wood man, must be accountable for it.

Imp. Does Mr Wilks know any reasons that were assigned by the Governor and Council, for not letting the company know of this tax, called *Mottut*, until it had been collected five years, and now not accounted for?

W. The reasons alledged by the Governor and Council were, that they did not

not think it was in proper order to lay before the company at home yet.

Mr Holt, accountant-general called in. He was asked to state the company's payments to government; and the monies paid to the proprietary in dividends for the last five years.

Mr Holt. The nett duties, the indemnity upon tea, and the 400,000 l. paid to government, amount, in the whole, to an annual sum little short of 2,000,000 l. He said, the company lost by the indemnity-agreement, since its commencement, at least a million, of which 700,000 l. was to be paid to government, and 300,000 l. to the purchasers. He said, the sale of 31,000,000 pounds of tea, sold in the last five years, produced a sum less by 100,000 l. than 21,000,000 pounds sold in the preceding five years, from which it appears the company suffered a total loss of 100,000 l. and 10,000,000 pounds of tea. He said, government have profited by the company, within the last five years, 3,395,000 l.; that is to say, 2,200,000 l. being the produce of five years and a half of the 400,000 l. per annum the company stipulated to pay, and 1,195,000 l. increase of the revenue, compared on a medium of the preceding five years. He said, the whole of the company's receipts of dividend, during the same period, was short of 900,000 l. about six per cent. the lowest trading dividend in time of war; and on the whole, that the mercantile profits being, on an average, 464,000 l. per annum during the above period, they would have afforded a dividend of twelve and a half per cent. from whence it was evident that government reaped an advantage of 3,395,000 l. and neither the company nor proprietary a single shilling.

Mr Dempster and Mr Gregory, Mr Lascelles and Mr Tookey, were interrogated as to the expence of the supervision; but gave no satisfactory answers; only that Mr Dempster said, 5000 l. for salary, and 3000 l. for expences, amounting to 8000 l. was what he thought sufficient, being what the commander in chief had in America last war.

The counsel and witnesses were then ordered to withdraw, and the debate was opened by

Mr Dempster. Sir, From the evidence that has been given, I hope the House will perceive the urgent necessity there is for the supervision. It is proved, that we can only hope for redress through this method; and I hope the bill will be rejected, as its principles are false, and its tendency dangerous.

Mr R. Whitworth. Sir, I have attended to the defence made by the learned counsel at the bar, and really did expect they would have told the House by what particular clause it is that the company, from their charter, claim a right to appoint extraordinary powers to conduct their territorial, as well as commercial concerns in India. I am afraid, Sir, that those gentlemen are more intent on *legislation* than *commerce!* and I am firmly persuaded that no advantages will arise, but, on the contrary, much evil, while the *magistrate* and *merchant* are united together. I am likewise of opinion, that a redress of those grievances complained of, was never properly attended to by them; or, if it was, that the method to be adopted is by no means conducive to the accomplishment of so desirable an end! No, Sir; and my authority for this is, their including in the commission of supervision the Governor and Council in India, which I think amount to five men. If two of the gentlemen appointed to go out as supervisors should die, and which is not improbable, there will then be a majority of bad men; of men, Sir, of whom they complain at your bar, and whom they nevertheless have added to redress those grievances of which they are the authors.

Mr Burke. I rise up to deliver my sentiments upon a measure, the brat of administration, which I think subversive of those rights which the India company not only enjoy by charter, but which they have bought, Sir. The learned counsel have so ably gone through the company's right of appointing supervisors, and so ably stated to the House the urgent necessity of such an appointment, that I will not follow them through one inch of the ground they have gone over. Sir, you have heard at your bar, what your committees have done. One has been so slow in their motions, that the company have given up long since all hopes of redress from them; and the other has gone on altogether as rapid, that they do not know where they will stop. Like the fly of a jack, the latter has gone, hey go mad! the other like the ponderous lead at the other end; and, in this manner, Sir, have you *roasted* the India company. Shame upon such proceedings! Recollect, I intreat you, that

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the national faith is in this instance violated! and I conjure you, recollect the noble intrepidity of your brave ancestors, and how they would have acted, if any minister in their time had dared to have told them, after the uninterrupted enjoyment of a long and glorious peace, that the India company were in a state of almost actual bankruptcy, and on the brink of ruin, when he himself was the cause of that ruin, by plundering it of two millions. The last parliament, Sir, after pretending to redress the grievances of the company, got up without coming to any conclusion at all. What has the select committee of this parliament been, but a mock inquiry? They have redressed no grievances; and, Sir, considering that government annually receive from the East-India company one million nett money, for duties, customs, and excise, I think this bill, which may materially affect this revenue, should not be precipitately assented to.

Sir W. Meredith. I do not wish to trouble the House, but as I had the honour of being in that committee, I only beg leave to inform the Hon. Gentleman, that we were appointed to inquire into their affairs, and not to redress grievances. The Hon. Gentleman [Mr E. Burke] has displayed his rhetoric with his customary facility. He compares the two committees to a jack: he says, the secret one is like the flier, and the other like the weight. I agree with him in the simile, but draw a very different conclusion. Sir, between the heavy ponderous weight at one end, and the quick motion of the flier, the dish is prepared, and rendered fit for the House to digest.

Lord G. Germaine. Sir, I rise up to shew that I have acted consistently throughout this affair. The way, Sir, in which this bill was introduced I objected to; and I sincerely wish it had come to us through any other channel than a secret committee. When, Sir, two Hon. Gentlemen in the direction of India affairs stood up, and pledged themselves that no supervision should go out, I then wished that parliament would not interfere, unless they attempted to proceed: but since I have heard their counsel at the bar, the very arguments which they advance against the bill, are the greatest proofs of the urgent necessity for it; and, Sir, had those gentlemen been engaged to defend the bill, they could not have started arguments more effectual for that purpose than those which we have have heard against it. The evils in India are of that magnitude, that the parliament only can reform them. Has not a member, in this place, [Mr Sykes], been accused of extorting from the miserable natives of India, by an arbitrary and oppressive tax, a great part of his wealth? Has he not been resolutely told by an evidence (whom he interrogated himself), that the illegal tax of the Mottut was a great part taken by himself for his dress and table. Are such men, Sir, who have rioted with unrelenting cruelty in the distresses of their miserable fellow-creatures, proper persons to restore the current of justice, and regulate the mischiefs which their iniquity has produced? No, Sir; and as parliament only can remedy the evil, and as parliament are well able to do it, I am heartily for the bill.

Lord North. I did not intend to have said any thing to the bill; I am satisfied it has as general an assent as any matter that ever came within the House; but, Sir, as I have been particularly alluded to by an Hon. Gentleman over the way, [Mr Burke], I shall beg the indulgence of the House for a few moments. The Hon. Gentleman over the way, Sir, has said, that government has plundered the East-India company of 2,000,000 l. Sir, the 400,000 l. a-year was obtained from them for the service of the public, and not for the emolument of the minister; and, Sir, since their affairs have turned out in so wretched a manner, I am of opinion, that the 2,000,000 l. is much better employed in this country than in India, to build walls round their camps, with locks and keys, to keep the men from deserting. I think, Sir, it is allowed that parliament have a right over the India company, and that parliament can do them service; then, Sir, since the one is established, and the other allowed, no objection of any consequence can be made to the bill: and I confess, when the matter was first proposed to me, I considered it, as I do now, as an expedient highly justifiable, and no less necessary.

Lord Clive. I will not trespass on the indulgence of the House but a few minutes. I am sorry, Sir, to find the India company contending with parliament; because whenever their rights to territorial possessions are examined into, they will be disputed, and the crown become the actual possessor of them. I consider the interests of the nation and the company

as inſeparable; and with reſpect to the ſupervifion, I was, and continue to be, againſt it. But, Sir, at the ſame time, I conſider this bill as an exertion of parliamentary authority, yet extremely neceſſary, and I could have wiſhed that the company had met the Houſe half-way, inſtead of petitioning, and quarrelling with the mouth that is to feed them. With reſpect to the gentlemen nominated for the ſupervifion, they are themſelves the beſt judges whether their abilities and integrity are equal to the important ſervice in which they were to engage. Had they, Sir, known the Eaſt Indies as well as I do, they would ſhudder at the bare idea of ſuch a perplexing and difficult ſervice. Sir, the moſt rigid integrity, with the greateſt diſintereſtedneſs, the greateſt abilities, with reſolution and perſeverance, muſt be united in the man or men who undertake to reform the accumulating evils which exiſt in Bengal, and which threaten to involve the nation and the company in one common ruin.

On a diviſion, the numbers were, for the third reading 153; againſt it 28.

On a motion for a ſecond reading of this bill in the houſe of Lords, Dec. 21. the Duke of Richmond oppoſed it, and moved for a conference with the other Houſe; which motion, upon a diviſion, paſſed in the negative, 20 to 5. Two other motions were made; one, that the commiſſion appointing the ſupervifors to go to India, ſhould be laid before the Houſe; the other, that the chairman or deputy-chairman ſhould lay before them an account of what the expence of ſending thoſe gentlemen might amount to: both which paſſed likewiſe in the negative. Then the bill was read, and committed. They went through the bill next day in a committee. On a petition from fourteen proprietors counſel, Meſſ. Impey and Adair, were heard at the third reading, on the 23d. The arguments were much the ſame with thoſe inſiſted on before the Commons. On the queſtion being put, Whether the ingroſſed bill be now read a third time? it carried, Content 29, Not content 6. —— So it paſſed, and received the royal aſſent Dec. 24. [xxxiv. 688.]. —— But the following proteſt was entered againſt its paſſing.

DISSENTIENT,

1. Becauſe the bill takes away from a great body-corporate, and from ſeveral free ſubjects of this realm, the exerciſe of a legal franchiſe, without any legal cauſe of forfeiture aſſigned. The perſons appointing the commiſſioners had by law a right to elect, and the perſons choſen had by a law a capacity of being elected. The choice was regularly made according to the conſtitution of the company. It was confirmed on ballot. The ſupervifors had a full right veſted in them agreeable to the powers and conditions of their appointment. No abuſe has been ſuggeſted, no delinquency has been charged. Theſe legal rights and capacities are therefore taken away by a mere act of arbitrary power; the precedent of which leaves no ſort of ſecurity to the ſubject for his liberties; ſince his exerciſing them in the ſtricteſt conformity to all the rules of law, as well as to thoſe of general equity and moral conduct, is not ſufficient to prevent parliament from exerciſing its ſovereign powers to diveſt him of thoſe rights, by means of which inſecurity the honourable diſtinction between the Britiſh and other forms of government is in a great meaſure loſt; a misfortune which we are ſorry to find greatly growing upon us by thoſe temporary occaſional and partial acts of parliament, which, without conſideration of their conformity to the general principles of our law and conſtitution, are adopted raſhly and haſtily on every petty occaſion.

2. Becauſe this bill appears to us a manifeſt violation of the public faith. The charter of the Eaſt-India company has been granted by the crown, authoriſed by act of parliament, and purchaſed for a valuable conſideration of money lent, and paid. The charter impowers the company to manage its own affairs, according to its own diſcretion, by perſons of its own appointment. This bill ſuſpends for a time the exerciſe of this privilege; and by grounding the ſupervifion upon the actual interference of parliament on the affairs of the company, eſtabliſhes a principle which may be uſed for perpetuating indefinitely the reſtraint, becauſe parliament may keep their affairs by frequent reviſions almoſt perpetually under conſideration. The ſame principle is alſo applicable to the ſuſpention or deprivation of any other privilege which they hold under their charter. We admit, that it is difficult to fix any legal limit to the extent of legiſlative power; but we apprehend, that parliament is as much bound as any individual to the obſervance of its own compacts; elſe it is

impoſſible to underſtand what public faith means, or how public credit can ſubſiſt.

3. Becauſe it appears by evidence at the bar of this Houſe upon oath, that the company had received aſſurances from their chairman and deputy-chairman, that the appointment of a commiſſion for ſuperintending and regulating their affairs would be approved by adminiſtration. This is the only channel of communication with miniſters that the company can have; and it is peculiarly hard, that, driven from all confidence in public faith, and the laws of their country, they ſhould find no ſecurity for their charter-privileges againſt the attempts made by thoſe very miniſters under whoſe ſanction they had all poſſible reaſon to believe they had been acting.

4. Becauſe it appears to us, that the company was not only authoriſed by law, but bound in duty, to appoint a commiſſion for regulating their affairs, and correcting abuſes; and it would, in our opinion, furniſh a more plauſible ground for attacking the lawful powers of the company, if it were charged, that they had not exerciſed them for redreſs of the ſaid abuſes, than that they had appointed a commiſſion for ſuch a neceſſary purpoſe; it might have been alledged by the adverſaries of the company, that non uſer and neglect of applying legal powers for the ends for which ſuch powers were given, were matters of delinquency in that corporation, and might have ſubjected them to proceſs in the courts below, or to an adverſe proceeding in parliament. It is a government as we conceive full of deceit as well as violence, where men are to be puniſhed if they decline, or to be reſtrained if they endeavour to exerciſe their lawful powers.

5. Becauſe we have reaſon to believe, from public opinion and report, that great abuſes ſtill prevail and increaſe in the company's ſettlements abroad, which makes it highly expedient that the commiſſion reſtrained by this bill for ſix months ſhould have as little delay as poſſible. Six months delay in the commiſſion will, by the nature of the ſeaſon, certainly protract its operation for a year, and probably for much longer. By this means all abuſes will gain ground, and their reformation will become more difficult. Nor can we allow that the ſpeculation of more ample powers to be hereafter given by parliament (but which are not as yet ſo much as propoſed) can furniſh an adequate reaſon for preventing the operation of ſuch powers as legally exiſt at preſent. Beſides, without ſuſpending the commiſſion, any degree of authority thought expedient might have been ſuperadded to the preſent powers given by the company. We do therefore, in this ſolemn manner, exculpate ourſelves to the preſent time, and to poſterity, from having any ſhare in the oppreſſions which may ariſe, or be continued, on the native inhabitants in the company's poſſeſſions in India; and from any part in the danger which may happen to their valuable poſſeſſions from the waſte or decay of their revenues, or in the loſs or diminution of trade, which may ſo very probably ariſe from this arbitrary delay of a timely remedy. It muſt be a matter of aſtoniſhment to the public, who have for a long time earneſtly and anxiouſly looked to the company, or to parliament, for redreſs of the grievances in India, to find at length, that the latter is only employed in preventing the former from doing its duty; that inſtead of correcting the abuſe, we oppoſe ourſelves to the reformation; that when it was expected that thoſe who have wronged the company ſhould be brought to exemplary puniſhment, the ſuffering company itſelf is deprived of its rights; and inſtead of calling delinquents to account, the perſons legally impowered to correct or reſtrain them, are by parliament ſuſpended from their office. It was the more neceſſary for the company to give the ſtricteſt attention to their affairs, to enable them to anſwer the exorbitant demands of government, as it appeared from the witneſſes at the bar, that the exactions of parliament have amounted to more than the whole of the profits from the late acquiſitions, and the trade in conſequence of them, while the proprietors, who have ſpent ſo much, and ſo often riſked their all, for obtaining theſe acquiſitions, have not been permitted to divide even ſo much as the profits of their former trade would have afforded.

6. Becauſe the bill was brought in at a ſeaſon when this Houſe is always ill attended, and carried through with a violent and indecent precipitation. The reaſon aſſigned for this precipitation is as unſatisfactory as the act is violent: "That unleſs the bill was paſſed, the commiſſioners might fail during the receſs at Chriſtmas." This, conſidering the circumſtances,

cumſtances, is almoſt phyſically impoſſible; nor, if it were otherwiſe, can we think the mere poſſibility of the abuſe of a legal right in the ſubject, any ſort of reaſon for our being precipitate in taking it away.

7. Becauſe a reaſon of fact is alleged in the preamble of the bill, ſtating the expence of the commiſſion to be very conſiderable, and this Houſe has not before it any account or eſtimate of the expences actual or probable, nor are we ſupplied with any accounts, ſhewing, or tending to ſhew, the preſent ability or inability of the company to bear it; ſo that Lords are made to aſſert facts, and on theſe facts to ground a law, altering the condition and ſuſpending the charter-rights of the company, without a poſſibility of knowing whether the ſaid facts are true or falſe. Lords in whom the law places ſuch an high confidence, that it accepts, in all caſes of property, their honour in the place of the ſworn teſtimony of other men, ought, in their public character, to be remarkably punctilious, in affirming any matter which can affect ſuch property, without a thorough knowledge of its truth.

8. Becauſe this Houſe, not content with aſſerting the ſaid facts without any knowledge of their foundation, did abſolutely reſolve to continue uninformed; refuſing to call for the evidence of the directors concerning the expence; or, in a matter of ſuch importance, both in itſelf and in its example, to follow the ancient ſettled parliamentary courſe, of deſiring a conference with the Commons, in order to be acquainted with the evidence which they received as the grounds of their proceeding; by which means this Houſe ſubmits to be the inſtrument of the Commons, to be merely the regiſter of their acts, and to lower, in the eſtimation of the world, the natural honour and dignity of the Peers.

9. Becauſe this bill for ſuſpending the legal powers of the company, in the appointment to its own officers, appears to us to be part of a deſign, long ſince formed, and never abandoned, for enlarging the influence of the crown, (already far too prevalent and extenſive), by the introduction of miniſterial authority in the nomination to the numerous lucrative employments now in the gift of the company; a deſign which, adhering to the principles of the proteſt of the 9th of February 1768, we think ourſelves obliged to oppoſe. We therefore do proteſt againſt this bill, as evidently a leading part in that deſign; as inexpedient, unconſtitutional, ſupported neither by any fact that we know, or any reaſon that we have heard; as contrary to natural faith, injurious to public credit, and to the legal rights of the ſubject; and hurried through this Houſe in a manner neither decent, nor parliamentary, nor ſuitable to the independence and dignity of the Lords.

Signed by the Dukes of *Richmond*, *Devonſhire*, and *Portland*, Viſcount *Torrington*, and Lord *Marſhal* [Earl of Cork].

Reciprocal Complaisance.

IT was long ſince remarked, that the ſaying of Terence, *Tu ſi hic eſſes, aliter ſentias*, "Were you in my place, you would be of another mind," if properly attended to, would be an infallible means to obviate all thoſe contradictions, altercations, and diſſenſions, which commonly ſpring from the variety of mens opinions, the diverſity of their paſſions, and that continual claſhing which reſults between them.

To a man who ſhould be a ſimple ſpectator of other mens follies, — if it be poſſible for ſuch a being to exiſt, — nothing can be conceived more laughable, than to ſee a whole ſociety of moral *egotiſts*, where every one was mutually diſputing for his own perſonality, and apparently aſſuming to himſelf no leſs, than for every body elſe, at all times, and in all circumſtances, to think, feel, judge, believe, love, hate, act, and ſo on, juſt like himſelf; which, in other words, could only be ſaying, that ſuch perſons are not *ſubſtantial beings*, but mere ſimple *accidents* and *contingents* of himſelf.

Indeed, of all ſuch *egotiſts*, there is none ſo impudent as to require this in plain terms; and yet, by pronouncing all the opinions, judgements, and inclinations, of other men fooliſh, erroneous, and extravagant, the moment they in any reſpect contradict our own; what do we elſe but give it as it were under our hands, that they are fools for having eyes, brains, and heads, as well as we?

"Pray, Sir, why does that pleaſe you?"

"I can give no other reaſon for it, but that it *does* pleaſe me."

"But I cannot conceive what you ſee in it that can pleaſe you to ſuch a degree! —— *I*, for my part ——"

"Very well, Sir; this proves nothing more than the bare possibility, that something may please me which displeases you!"

"I won't positively fay, that this absolutely *displeases* me; but then neither can I fay that I find it so excellent, or so extraordinary, as you do."

"But granting now that it really seemed so to me!"

"Then you'd be wrong."

"And who so, Sir?"

"Because the thing is not so."

"And why should it not be so?"

"That's an odd question, begging your pardon. Have not I as good eyes as you? — Is not my taste as accurate as yours? — Cannot I judge as competently of the value of a thing as you? — If this *were* so excellent as you *imagine it*, I must necessarily find it so as well as yourself."

"I can say all this with the same right as you: if the eye, the understanding, or the imagination, in this case, are to decide, why must I trust to *your* eyes, to *your* understanding, and to *your* imagination, rather than my own? I should be glad to know that."

"I'll tell you in one word: I consider the thing just as it is; and *you*, on the contrary, are blinded by passion."

"Very well, Sir: 'tis just what I expected. If sometimes passion blinds, (and it does so only when it exceeds the bounds, which can hardly last long); yet, on the other hand, it commonly makes people see clearer. How can you expect that a fugitive, fortuitous, negligent look, cast upon an object with indifference, should be able to discover in that object so much, or to remark the degrees of its true value so justly, as passion does, which, considering it with the minutest attention, examines it on all sides, and observes it in every point of view?"

"But the imagination, which insensibly intrudes into all one's observations ——"

"Pray, Sir, be kind enough to consider, none but fools or madmen take their imaginations for real sentiments: why are you much fonder of persisting to prove a supposition, which would render the soundness of my brain dubious, than of owning that there may be a something, which I may know better than yourself, or which, for good reasons, may appear very differently to me, than to you?"

"Pray, Gentlemen, don't be warm," (cries a third person, who had overheard that dispute between *I* and *thou*): "You might go on at this rate for a whole day together without changing each other's opinion. — And why so? — The reason is very plain: — Because you are both in the right. *Tu si hic esses*, said Terence. You judge like a lover, and as such you are right; and you, Sir, judge like an indifferent man, and as such you are right too."

"But, Mr *Umpire*, the question here is, Whether he can be in the right to love any thing, which in fact —"

"— is indifferent to *you*, you mean to say!"

"No, Sir — but which does not merit that degree of love which he —"

"Why there now, that's the very question, Sir, which cannot be decided. At this rate we always run round and round in the same circle, and may do so eternally without ever seeing an end. Your dispute is of such a nature as can only terminate in the *amiable*. Do but freely confess to each other, that *I* is well authorised not to be *thou*; then each of you put himself in the other's place, and I'd lose my head if *you* did not think as *he* does, provided you were *he*, or found yourself in his situation: — and so the quarrel is ended."

Experiments with a new well water discovered at Epsom, and compared with Harrigate; shewing their affinity, and ascertaining their contents.

Epsom well was first sunk in 1767; *depth* 39 *feet; contains* 26 *feet of water.*

[*E.* prefixed, denotes Epsom; *H.* Harrigate.]

Colour. — *E.* Of a pearl, rather yellow, somewhat opaque; sparkles on pouring into a glass. — *H.* Like Epsom.

Taste. — *E.* Rather nauseous and brackish, somewhat disagreeable, like to a stale egg. — *H.* More nauseous, and more brackish.

Smell. — *E.* Very fœtid, insomuch as to scent the room much like the washings of a foul musket. — *H.* The same.

Specific Gravity. — *E.* By Mr Martin's hydrometer, tried at Epsom, and with him in London, proved lighter than Harrigate. — *H.* Much heavier.

Gold. — *E.* A guinea turned bright. — *H.* The same.

Silver — *E.* A sixpence turned black. — *H.* The same.

Sugar of Lead, 10 *grains* — *E.* Became grumous,

grumous, with a black curd, which ſoon precipitated, and then turned brown; afterwards the water became tranſparent. — *H.* Gave a ſediment more brown.

Oil of Tartar, 30 drops. — *E.* Firſt milky, then formed a cloud in the middle where it reſted. — *H.* The cloud browner, and depoſited.

Lixivium of Pot-aſhes, two tea-ſpoonfuls. — *E.* Firſt milky, then curdled, afterwards became clear; left a ſmall ſediment of a light colour, which, on ſhaking, made the water opaque. — *H.* The ſame.

Lime-water, two tea-ſpoonfuls. — *E.* Firſt formed a white cloud, then turned curd-like; in time became tranſparent, without ſcarce a ſediment. — *H.* The ſame.

Oil of Vitriol, 30 drops. — *E.* Made a little commotion, but without any viſible fume; ſoon became tranſparent, and without any depoſit. Spirit of Salt, the ſame effects. — *H.* Not ſo tranſparent, but rather milky.

Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, 30 drops — *E.* Became milky with the firſt five drops, then became opaque, afterwards tranſparent, and depoſited a grayiſh ſediment. — *H.* Not ſo clear, but milky.

Diſtilled Vinegar, three tea-ſpoonfuls. — *E.* Made no commotion, heightened the colour of the water rather brown, with a muddyiſhneſs. — *H.* The precipitation ſomewhat brighter.

Green Copperas, 10 grains. — *E.* Turned the water of a blackiſh green, afterwards black, with a yellow circle on the the ſurface, that gave a blackiſh depoſit. — *H.* Not ſo tranſparent.

Rhubarb powdered, five grains. — *E.* A fine deep orange, next day became thick. — *H.* The ſame.

Logwood, 10 grains. — *E.* Somewhat crimſon, very clear, on ſtanding gave a deeper and richer colour. — *H.* The ſame.

Syrup of Violets, two tea-ſpoonfuls. — *E.* A greeniſh blue, like a green ſea; in a few days turned to a light pea green, then fermented, and became of a light violet colour. — *H.* Rather a deeper claret, poſſibly owing to a larger portion of marine ſalt.

Galls powdered, 10 grains. — *E.* Like to brown ale, not in the leaſt tending either to a red, black, blue, or purple. — *H.* The ſame, but the water not ſo deep in colour.

Spirit of Hartſhorn, 30 drops. — *E.* At firſt formed a thick cloud, and depoſited a thick coagulum, leaving the water opaque; afterwards it became tranſparent, and formed a grayiſh depoſit. — *H.* Scarce a viſible difference.

Milk. — *E.* Boiled with the water gave a hard curd, with a greeniſh whey, which retained the ſcent of the water before boiling. — *H.* The ſame.

Contents. — *E.* Suppoſed to conſiſt of ſulphur, marine ſalt, and ſome calcarious nitre, with an abſorbent earth.

A SUMMARY.

The appearances produced by Sugar of Lead, Lime-water, and Pot-aſh, afford reaſons to believe that one principle is ſulphur: and as Gold became brighter, and Silver blackened, theſe ſeem to confirm the opinion.

The *fæces* of the water made by Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, Oil of Tartar, and Spirit of Hartſhorn, ſeem to ſhew, there is a calcarious nitre, a marine ſalt, and an abſorbent earth: for if a nitrous ſalt had been abſent, a precipitation of the abſorbent earth would not have been formed; for alkalines cannot be attracted in waters where acids do not abound. Beſides, the commotion made by Spirit of Salt and Oil of Vitriol ſupports this opinion.

Galls not changing the waters either black, red, blue, or purple, prove that there is not a grain of vitriol or ſteel in the contents.

The chief difference between the two waters are, that the Harrigate is more brackiſh, nauſeous, and heavier than the Epſom; alſo contains more marine ſalt, and leſs calcarious nitre; therefore poſſibly more irritating, heating, and drying.

It was obſerved by the gentlemen preſent at the experiments, that the Oil of Tartar, Spirit of Hartſhorn, &c. produced a white cloud, ſuſpended in the Epſom; but in the Harrigate it ſubſided, and fell to the bottom of the glaſs.

DALE INGRAM.

A ſhort character of Dr S. JOHNSON.

IN treating of men of letters, we will not record biographical anecdotes of any kind, whether of panegyric or of ſcandal: as men of letters only we ſpeak of them.

Dr JOHNSON has long poſſeſſed a ſplendid reputation in the republic of letters, and it was honeſtly acquired. His labour was unwearied, his ſucceſs was undoubted, and it is crowned with a fame which poſterity will not attempt to diminiſh.

The

The moſt laborious of his works is a Dictionary, by which he has at once extended the bounds, improved the elegance, and elucidated the genius of our unſettled and difficult language. In this immenſe work the variety of readings is ſo numerous, the inveſtigation of language is ſo preciſe, the definitions are ſo concluſive; and ſo many operations, traced through a variety of ſources, are made ſo artfully to combine at one centre, to complete one great purpoſe, that it appears to have required an aſſociation of ſcholars in its completion. But this ſerves to heighten our ideas of the ſingular genius which was alone equal to ſo arduous a ſtudy. [xvii. 215. 539.]

As a moraliſt his reputation is great, but not ſo unrivalled. He may be ſaid to have improved, not extended, the ſyſtem of moral philoſophy. But if his ideas are not original, his ſtyle is. In this it may be objected to him, that he has neglected the ſimplicity of nature for the more ſtudied decorations of art. He is frequently ſonorous without melody, and aſpiring without ſublimity; and the pompous parade of his periods, though it may excite the admiration of the vulgar, will ſeldom dazzle the man of taſte.

He has alſo diſplayed his abilities as a noveliſt and an allegoriſt. But in works which are dependent chiefly upon invention, his genius ſeems not to be active. In ſtudies which demand ſtrength of reaſoning and force of expreſſion, his capacity is not often deficient; but with this his fancy ſeldom keeps pace.

As a poet, he poſſeſſes ſome happy qualities. His poetical productions are few, and we regret it. Without great elevation of the fancy, or uncommon flights of the imagination, he has the art of giving that happy dignity to his ſentiments, and that pointedneſs to his expreſſions, which win our attention, and gain upon our hearts. In his poetry he is not merely a poet: he is a philoſopher too.

This gentleman has alſo ſhone occaſionally as a wit—in the moſt ſimple and confined implication of the word. We have many of his *bons mots* upon record. Theſe generally are not ſo brilliant as they are pointed: and perhaps they are not ſo frequently juſt as they are ill natured. They conſiſt of that happy combination of ideas which is more dependent upon the judgement than upon any other faculty.

He is ſaid to affect a ſingularity in his manners, and to contemn the ſocial rules which are eſtabliſhed in the intercourſe of civil life. If this extravagance is affected, it is a fault; if it has been acquired by the habitudes of his temper and his indolence, it ſcarcely merits cenſure. We allow to the man who can ſoar ſo high above the multitude, to deſcend ſometimes beneath them. It is thus nature has levelled the lot of her children.

Mr URBAN, *March* 1773.

IT has been long known to experienced farmers, that taking away ſmall ſtones and flints is detrimental to ploughed lands in general; but more particularly ſo to thin ſtapled light lands, and to all lands of a bind ng nature.

It was, however, never imagined, that the damage could be ſo great as it is now found to be, ſince unuſual quantities of flints and other ſtones have been repeatedly gathered for the uſe of the turnpike-roads.

In the pariſh of Stevenage, in Hertfordſhire, there is a field known by the name of *Chalkdell field*, containing about 200 acres. The land in this field was formerly equal, if not ſuperior, to moſt lands in that county; but lying convenient for the ſurveyors of the roads, they have picked it ſo often, and ſtript it of the flints and ſmall ſtones to ſuch a degree, that it is now inferior to lands that were formerly reckoned not much above half its value, acre for acre. Nor is it Chalkdell field alone that has materially ſuffered in that county by the abovementioned practice; ſeveral thouſand acres bordering on the turnpike-roads from Wellwyn to Baldock have been ſo much impoveriſhed, that the loſs to the inheritance for ever muſt be computed at a great many thouſand pounds.

What puts it beyond a doubt, that the prodigious impoveriſhment of the land is owing to no other cauſe but picking and carrying away the ſtones, is, that thoſe lands have generally been moſt impoveriſhed which have been moſt frequently picked; nay, I know a field, part of which was picked, and the other part ploughed up before they had time to pick it, where the part that was picked loſt ſeven or eight parts in ten of two ſucceeding crops; and though the whole field was manured and managed in all reſpects alike, yet the impoveriſhment was viſible where the ſtones had been picked off, and extended not an inch farther; an inconteſtable proof of the benefit of the ſtones. *An Hertfordſhire Farmer.*

Mr

Mr URBAN,

THE work upon the Barometer and Thermometer, or upon the air in general, by M. Jean André de Luc, citizen of Geneva, of which ſome account has already been given by M. de la Lande in the *Connoiſſance des mouvemens celeſtes* for the year 1765, and in the *Journal des ſavans* for the month of February 1771, is at length come out of the preſs, where it has been near eight years.

The ſame reaſons which have ſo long prevented its publication, engaged the author to have it printed under his own eye, and at his own expence. He was ſenſible that his experiments were not complete, and that as he was determined to communicate his diſcoveries to the learned world, it became his duty to conſult the beſt judges, and to unfold ſuch parts of thoſe diſcoveries as they thought wanted further elucidation. And as he was at the ſame time engaged in a variety of different affairs, he could employ himſelf in the neceſſary experiments at his leiſure-hours only. It was therefore neceſſary for him to take the edition into his own hands, that he might remain in poſſeſſion of the manuſcript till the whole was printed.

But the more time he had given up to the compoſition of this work, in order to render it uſeful to natural philoſophy, the more he thought himſelf obliged to ſhorten that of its publication. This motive induces him to offer the work by ſubſcription, and even not to deliver any of the 600 copies which he has printed off, until he has found nearly an equal number of ſubſcribers.

Conſiſtent with which views, it being neceſſary to give the public ſome account of the work, the following is an extract in abridgement.

M. de Luc has been employed from his youth in the uſe of the inſtruments of which he now gives a deſcription. It was at firſt his amuſement: but in the year 1754, he began to employ them in uſeful reſearches.

The meaſure of heights by the barometer was his firſt object. Intending to make uſe of it according to the rules already laid down, he conſulted the different writings in which they are deſcribed: but he found ſuch differences and ſo much uncertainty in them, that he determined to dedicate ſome time to ſuch experiments as might improve them; imagining that the diſcoveries which he had already made upon the inſtrument itſelf, would render his reſearches more eaſy.

He was the more ſurpriſed at the inſufficiency of the attempts that had been made hitherto in ſo important a point of natural philoſophy, becauſe there is ſcarce any original philoſopher who has not endeavoured to contribute towards them. The attempts which have been made by many men of genius, render the hiſtory of the barometer exceedingly intereſting to thoſe who love to conſider the progreſs of the human mind. This conſideration it was that determined the author to run through the hiſtory of the barometer in the FIRST PART of the work.

It begins with the deſcriptions of ſeveral barometers, following the order of time, accompanied with remarks on their advantages and inconveniencies. The next goes on to the particular obſervations which had been made on the inſtrument. The author gives a critical expoſition of the different ſyſtems which have been invented to explain the difficult phenomena which it exhibits; ſuch as, the differences obſerved in the height of different barometers, even when ſituated in the ſame place; the light which appears in ſome barometers; the effects produced by the different form of the tubes, and by the variations of heat. Each of theſe circumſtances has given riſe to various hypotheſes, many of which deſerved to be examined with care.

But one of the moſt intereſting phenomena of the barometer, and which has moſt exerciſed the invention of philoſophers, is its variations in the ſame place. The moſt celebrated philoſophers have not thought it beneath them to endeavour to inveſtigate its cauſes. All the ſprings in nature have been called into action, but without ſucceſs. This the author proves by examining each hypotheſis ſeparately.

Laſtly, he conſiders all the attempts which have been made at different times to meaſure heights by the means of the barometer. This part of the hiſtory he has laboured more than the reſt; both becauſe it is intimately connected, as well as the foregoing, with the hiſtory of the air, and becauſe it has been the principal object of his attention.

Having thus conſidered the barometer hiſtorically in every point of view, but only till the time when he began his firſt experiments, the author next relates the reſult of them in the SECOND PART.

For

For this purpoſe he conſiders the barometer in the ſtate of imperfection in which he firſt found it; that is to ſay, when its height was undetermined. That was its principal defect, and which was admitted by philoſophers. Following afterwards, in his relation, the path which his own experiments had pointed out to him: he ſhews, that the cauſes of the variations which had been remarked, ariſe from a diſſimilarity of circumſtances, and particularly from the differences in the form of the tubes, in the manner of filling them, and in the temperature of the place. We muſt particularly obſerve with relation to the laſt circumſtance, that when there happens a variation in the heat of a place, there are ſome barometers in which the mercury falls, others in which it riſes, and ſome in which it continues immoveable. After having ſhewn the cauſes of theſe, as well as of all the other irregularities of the barometer, he ſhews the method of preventing them with certainty.

In this point of view, the thermometer becomes an eſſential part of the barometer*: and as it becomes ſtill more requiſite in the greater part of the obſervations in which the barometer is uſed, M. de Luc has undertaken to render it more perfect; which he has done, by conſidering it *ab ovo*.

The firſt point which has employed him, is the fundamental part of the thermometer; that is to ſay, the matter itſelf whoſe dilatations ſhew the variations of heat. It was neceſſary to attempt to find out the relation between their effects and their cauſes; for it was poſſible that the dilatations of bodies might not be proportional to the variations of heat. The method which he uſed in his inquiry, was, to compare, firſt, the dilatations which the different liquors of which thermometers are made, underwent, when expoſed to the ſame ſucceſſive augmentations of heat. Theſe firſt experiments, by the irregularity of the ſeries which repreſented the correſponding dilatations of the liquids, firſt ſhewed him the neceſſity of confining himſelf to one: and the conſiderations drawn from the detail of theſe irregularities, joined to a great number of experiments and obſervations, led him at length to conclude, *a priori*, that of all the liquors employed hitherto to form thermometers, quick-ſilver was that whoſe dilatations were neareſt to being proportional to the variations of heat which produce them.

The author was got thus far, when, in a converſation concerning his experiments with M. le Sage, that able philoſopher communicated to him an idea which he had had of making a thermometer, the degrees of which ſhould repreſent equal degrees of heat. M. de Luc eagerly embraced this idea, and made uſe of it as a teſt of his ſyſtem concerning the dilatations of mercury. The experiments which he has made with this deſign, have not only confirmed him in his ſyſtem, but have enabled him to form a graduation for the thermometer of quick-ſilver that really expreſſes equal differences of heat.

Having proceeded thus far, it was eaſy for him to ſhew, from the nature of the thing itſelf, and from examples, what a chaſm there remained to be filled up in the inquiries concerning heat, and what miſtakes we might fall into, under the want of ſuch an inſtrument as the thermometer, with theſe corrections, is now become.

He goes on next to examine the fixed points of the thermometer; an object very eſſential to the perfection of that inſtrument, and upon which there ſtill remained many things undetermined. He enters, on this occaſion, into the examination of all the thermometers which have had any reputation, and at the ſame time he runs through the hiſtory of the thermometer.

The congelation of water, and its ebullition, being terms which have been generally choſen as the moſt proper to ſerve as baſes of the graduation of the thermometer, the author has made them one of the principal objects of his inquiry. It appeared to him, that the firſt of theſe terms was equivocal, becauſe it had been differently

* We find, in a work printed at Paris in the year 1772, intitled, *Obſervations on natural philoſophy, on natural hiſtory, and on the arts, by M. l'Abbé Rozier*, tom. i. p. 226. the deſcription of a barometer conſtructed at London, by Mr Ramſden, in which the effect of the heat is alſo corrected, and in a method which, though apparently different, has nevertheleſs a remarkable relation to that of M. de Luc. If this barometer does not owe its origin to the account which M. de la Lande gave of M. de Luc's, in the *Connoiſſance des mouvemens celeſtes* for the year 1765, (and it is very poſſible that it does not), there reſults from them a confirmation of the two methods.

differently underſtood by natural philoſophers; and that the ſecond was uncertain, ſince the heat of boiling water varies according to certain circumſtances, which it is neceſſary to know in order to determine the effects.

After having ſhewn the method of fixing, in a manner liable to no uncertainty, the point called *congelation*, he goes on to the examination of the cauſes which alter the heat of boiling water. The two principal appeared to him to be, the heterogeneous bodies which are contained in water, and the difference in the weight of the atmoſphere.

Concerning the firſt of theſe cauſes, the author relates the experiments which he has made to determine the inaccuracies which might proceed from the difference of the water; and he ſhews a method to prevent them.

The ſecond cauſe having the greateſt effect, and being at the ſame time inevitable, required his greateſt attention. We know that the heat of boiling water decreaſes when the weight of the air which it ſuſtains becomes leſs; but it was neceſſary to determine the quantity of this effect, and its laws.

M. de Luc had begun ſome experiments for this purpoſe in 1762, in his way from Geneva to Genoa, by Mount Cenis; and theſe firſt experiments had ſhewn him that there was a ſingular relation between the ſinking of the mercury and the diminution of the heat of boiling water. Suſpecting, nevertheleſs, the thermometer to be the cauſe of theſe ſingularities, he did at firſt admit the relation: he turned his attention to the conſtruction of an inſtrument, which might prevent miſtakes in his experiments.

With this new thermometer he undertook to purſue his inquiries on this ſubject, which was now become very intereſting, on account of the queſtion which it gives riſe to in natural philoſophy. He has obſerved the heat of boiling water at different elevations, from Lower Languedoc to the higheſt acceſſible tops of the Alps; which comprehends the vertical height of 1520 toiſes; and he has had the pleaſure to ſee, that the reſult of his numerous obſervations formed a regular law, from whence is derived a ſimple formula for the correction of the point of boiling water upon the thermometer.

The different journeys which the author has made to the Alps, on account of theſe obſervations, having given him an opportunity to make ſeveral remarks in natural philoſophy and in natural hiſtory, he gives a relation of them, principally directed towards theſe objects.

After having conſidered the queſtion concerning the variations of the heat of boiling water in its conſequences with regard to the thermometer, and found the equation neceſſary to fix theſe points of heat, M. de Luc, extremely aſtoniſhed at the law expreſſed by this equation, perſevered in ſeeking the cauſes of it. This is the intent of a great number of experiments, of which he gives an account, and which have led him on to the diſcovery of many phyſical cauſes, which produce the *maxima* of the heat of boiling water when the weights of the air were different, reckoning from the *zero* of that weight: a matter in which the greateſt obſcurity hitherto yet remained.

The fixed points of the thermometer, and the laws of the dilatations of the different liquids which are employed in them, *i. e.* every thing which was indiſpenſable to meaſure heat with regularity, being thus determined; the author thought it neceſſary to examine the errors which have been produced by the defects in the preceding meaſures; ſo that philoſophers might know what they had to depend on in the obſervations already made on heat. The thermometer which has been employed in the greateſt number of theſe experiments, is undoubtedly that of M. de Reaumur; and it is that whoſe true principles were the moſt miſtaken. M. de Luc, who had had an opportunity of ſuſpecting it in the courſe of his obſervations, undertook an inquiry concerning thoſe principles.

The *datum* on which he grounded his inquiry was the certain knowledge of the point at which that thermometer conſtantly ſtood in the vaults under the obſervatory at Paris. He ſent ſeveral of his thermometers to M. Varenne de Beoſt, correſpondent of the academy of ſciences; who, ſeconded by M. Briſſon, member of the ſame academy, made a ſufficient number of obſervations to determine with certainty the degree at which theſe thermometers conſtantly ſtood there: and joining to this determination ſome experiments no leſs carefully made, though of another kind, he has diſcovered at length the true fixed points of the thermometer of M. de Reaumur, and in general all its relations with the common thermome-

ter*. We ſhall be aſtoniſhed to find, by the table which expreſſes theſe relations, how much the thermometer of M. de Reaumur was miſtaken, and of courſe how many obſervations made with thermometers bearing that denomination will be at beſt loſt.

The right conſtruction of thermometers requiring more care than is uſually imagined, the author has not been ſatisfied with giving the general principles: he enters into the detail of their conſtruction for the uſe of the artiſts.

He ſpends ſome time in the conſideration of the ſcale of the inſtrument, taken in a general view; and he ſhews, by examples drawn from his own labours, that, if we take care to provide againſt all *phyſical* differences in the thermometer, no inconvenience will ariſe from the introduction of differences purely geometrical, ſuch as are thoſe of the number and the ſize of the degrees; and that in certain caſes they will be very convenient.

Laſtly, after having conſidered the thermometer as an inſtrument of uſe in phyſics, and which as ſuch cannot be carried to too great a degree of perfection, the author conſiders it as an inſtrument of uſe to the public; and as, in this point of view, it would be very difficult to exclude entirely the uſe of ſpirit of wine, becauſe, on ſome account, it is more convenient than mercury, he ſhews an eaſy method to make thermometers of that liquor, whoſe variations are marked like thoſe of natural philoſophers. By this means we ſhall be enabled to underſtand each other on the ſubject of heat, and many obſervations which opportunity gives birth to, will not be left to natural philoſopy, as they have hitherto been.

[*To be continued.*]

SIR, *February* 22.

THE general police of this country merits the attention of every lover of good order. That branch of it which relates to the poor, is an object in which no man whoſe heart bleeds at the miſeries of his fellow-creatures, can be quite unintereſted. Theſe tender feelings in thoſe who can do no more than feel, are good; but theſe, without their proper exertion in men whoſe province it is to deviſe and aſſiſt in the execution of ſchemes of public utility, may be termed *falſe feelings*, or *nonentities*, if you will.

It affords me peculiar ſatisfaction, to know, that there is a plan maturing, which, in its proper execution, muſt be attended with very ſalutary effects to the poor, and be greatly beneficial to the country in general.

To ſcour the country of tinkers and ſturdy beggars, who are a dead weight on the public, and the terror of many worthy families, who ſerve them often more from fear than charity; to bend the minds of the idle and young to induſtry; and to provide better for thoſe who are real objects of charity, are purpoſes ſo excellent and meritorious, as every good man muſt eſteem it his glory to promote.

Mr Cockburn's [the ſheriff of Edinburghſhire] zeal for the due execution of laws tending to eſtabliſh good order, is highly laudable, and worthy of imitation. The reſult of his inquiry into the ſtate of the parochial funds in Mid Lothian, is, I am confident, a piece of welcome intelligence to neighbouring counties; I am ſure it is ſo to the fifer-county, where I live, I mean Eaſt Lothian. We are told, that upon inveſtigation, it appears, that every pariſh has funds ſufficient to maintain its natural poor. If theſe funds have their natural application, and the poor are reſtrained from begging, it will be a mighty relief to this part of the country. The inundations of begging poor from the three great towns in Mid Lothian, Edinburgh, Dalkeith, and Muſſelburgh, almoſt exceed belief. I was going to add Tranent, till I recollected that it was in our own county.

Were the parochial funds for the poor in Eaſt Lothian inquired into, perhaps it might be found, that circumſtances are at leaſt equally favourable for them as in Mid Lothian. This probability I ground on this fact, that many, if not moſt pariſhes here, have but few begging poor, ſome none at all. Will it not then naturally follow, that the balance in favour of ſtranger mendicants muſt be conſiderable? Now, turn this balance, or but part of it, into its natural channel; let it be diſtributed amongſt our own poor; and experiment will prove, that the poor will have a more comfortable ſubſiſtence, the

* Thus M. de Luc calls a thermometer of mercury, whoſe ſcale is conſtructed by dividing into 80 parts the interval between the points correſponding to the temperature of melting ice and of boiling water, when the barometer is at 27 inches.

the country will be relieved from an unneceſſary burden, and, what is very material, a check given to idleneſs, and a ſtimulus to induſtry amongſt the lower claſs. If this calculation is not deemed erroneous, the eſtabliſhment of a plan of ſuch general importance muſt appear highly expedient.

The erection of a Bridewell, which I underſtand is part of the general plan, and intended, it is preſumed, for the whole country, appears to me to be very eſſential, and muſt tend manifeſtly to its effectual and ſpeedy perfection.

The gentlemen of this county, I am perſuaded, will not be reluctant to contribute their beſt endeavours. I have the honour to be acquainted with a good many gentlemen in Eaſt Lothian, who, I doubt not, will chearfully co-operate with neighbouring counties, in promoting ſo ſalutary a meaſure; and the miniſters, with their ſeſſions, will not be defective in the executive part.

Before I conclude, I have further to obſerve, that this plan carried into execution, will afford peculiar relief to many poor houſeholders, with whom it ſeems to be a maxim, "That no poor thing ſhould leave their door without his alms." However much I applaud the principle, the application of it is abſurd. Nay, I have heard again and again, and have little reaſon to doubt, that even thoſe who are ſtated penſioners upon the poor's rolls, give away indiſcriminately to begging poor. What a ſtrange perverſion of charity, to ſee perhaps a poor old infirm woman, who has hardly the bare neceſſaries of life, lifting up her withered hand, to feed the lazineſs of a young robuſt fellow, who might be able, by his labour, to do more than provide for both! I mean not by this to reſtrain the bowels of compaſſion in any; I ſhould thereby bar the entrance of the fineſt pleaſures into the ſoul. Let their benevolence have its full exertion in every way conſiſtent with their condition, and ſo as not to violate this better maxim, "Charity begins at home."

Theſe obſervations go far, in my apprehenſion, to demonſtrate, if not the neceſſity, at leaſt the propriety of reſtraining travelling beggars, and of making thoſe induſtrious for themſelves, who have lived long upon the labour of others.

Edin. Paſ. PHILADELPHOS.

Deſcription and character of the KING *of* POLAND.

HE is between five feet nine and five feet ten inches high, perfectly well made, and remarkably graceful and ſhewy in the formation of his cheſt, and the fall of his ſhoulders; his hair is dark; his eyes large, black, and piercing; his complexion olive; his noſe rather aqueline; his whole countenance has in it a pleaſing ſerene melancholy, but when he ſpeaks, it opens into ſomething inexpreſſibly ſweet, intereſting, and rather chearful; his voice is diſtinct, clear, and melodiouſly manly. — The education which he received from his father (the confidante of Charles XII. and really an extraordinary genius) was a moſt ſenſible one, and the ſucceſs has correſponded with the plan. He is completely maſter of Latin, and four or five modern languages, French, German, Italian, and Engliſh. In the two former he is not only equally fluent with the moſt claſſical natives of thoſe countries, but he is aſtoniſhingly eloquent. In Italian and Engliſh, (though he converſes with great propriety and exactneſs), from want of practice, he has not the ſame facility of expreſſion. His reading is very extenſive; but his inclinations have led him principally to the belles lettres, or polite literature; in which he includes the great hiſtorians and orators of Greece and Rome. For poetry he has an enthuſiaſtic paſſion, and (what perhaps is the criterion of every man's taſte and feeling) our Shakeſpeare is the chief object of his adoration. From his intimacy with the great writers of antiquity, as Xenophon, Thucydides, Livy, Tacitus, Plutarch, and ſome of the moſt illuſtrious of theſe latter ages, as Sidney, Monteſquieu, and Beccaria, he has ſtrengthened the notions (before dictated by the happy temperature of his nature) on the rights of mankind in groſs, of the obligations which the governing part or magiſtrates (whatever titles they bear) are under to make the welfare and proſperity of the great aggregate their principal, their only object; and though it may, perhaps, with ſome propriety, be ſaid, that theſe his noble ſentiments have haſtened the exploſion of thoſe clouds which have been long gathering over his country, it can never be ſaid that any deficiency of head or heart has given occaſion to them.

A catalogue of NEW BOOKS, with remarks and extracts, continued. [90.]

Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland, from the diſſolution of the laſt parliament of Charles II. [*in April* 1681], *until the ſea-battle off La Hogue* [*in May* 1692]. *Vol.* 2. [xxxiii. 204. 689.]. *Conſiſting of Letters from the French ambaſſadors in England to their court, and from Charles II. James II. K. William and Q. Mary, and the miniſters and generals of thoſe princes. Taken from the* Depôt des affaires etrangeres *at Verſailles, and K. William's private cabinet at Kenſington. Interſperſed with hiſtorical relations, neceſſary to connect the papers together. By Sir John Dalrymple, Bt.* [*Advocate.*]. 4*to.* 1 *l.* 2*s.* 6*d. in boards.* Strahan and Cadell, London; *and* Kincaid & Creech and Balfour, Edinburgh.

THIS volume is deſigned as an appendix to the firſt volume. It begins with a review of events after the reſtoration, which extends to 325 pages. What is intitled Part I. conſiſts of letters, &c. after the diſſolution of K. Charles II's laſt parliament in 1681, and amounts to 342 pages. Part II. conſiſts of letters, &c. after the revolution, and amounts to 246 pages. The volume amounts to 913 pages, beſides title and contents. The Parts are ſubdivided into Books: but the Parts and Books, though numbered, have no titles, ſpecifying what they contain. — From this curious and intereſting collection we may afterwards give extracts; at preſent we ſhall give, entire, the

PREFACE.

THE papers contained in this collection are ſo very intereſting, that the public has a right to know from what ſources they are drawn.

His Majeſty gave orders that I ſhould have acceſs to the cabinet of K. William's private papers at Kenſington; juſtly conſidering hiſtory to be the ſcience of kings, and willing that the actions of other princes ſhould be tried by that tribunal of public inquiry, which, he truſts, will do honour to his own.

Among many other papers in that cabinet, which throw a blaze of light upon the hiſtory of the laſt age, there are about 200 letters from K. James to the Prince of Orange. There is one conſiderable chaſm in the correſpondence, but this luckily filled up by about fifty letters from the King to the Prince, in the poſſeſſion of Dr Morton of the Muſeum, who, with his uſual politeneſs, permitted me to take copies. I believe that in theſe two collections there is not one letter wanting that K. James ever wrote to the Prince of Orange.

The Earl of Hardwicke, from a partiality to me which I cannot be ſo affectedly modeſt as to conceal, gave me copies of ſeveral curious manuſcripts from the treaſures of hiſtorical knowlege in his poſſeſſion.

The Earl of Dartmouth communicated to me, with other papers, a collection of letters between his gallant anceſtor and K. James, which, with memoirs of Bing, Lord Torrington, in manuſcript, that I received from Lord Hardwicke, will, I believe, throw a new light upon the ſhare which the officers of the fleet had in the revolution, and of the wiſe and honourable part which the commander of it acted.

Mr Graham of Netherby was ſo obliging as to permit me to keep in my hands, for many months, five volumes of his anceſtor Lord Preſton's diſpatches.

The Rev. Dr North gave me the uſe of a variety of manuſcript memorandums, written by his anceſtor, Lord Keeper Guildford; one of the very few virtuous characters in public life, I am ſorry to ſay it, that are to be found in the hiſtory of the reign of Charles II.

Lord Rochford accommodated me with orders for copies of whatever public papers I wanted. For, attached to his prince, and a friend to that liberty, the love of which is inherent in the family of Naſſau, he wiſhed to ſee juſtice done to a revolution, in the conduct of which his anceſtor acted ſo noble a part; and which, by making the people ſafe, gave room for loyalty to the prince to become a virtue in the ſubject.

I have been obliged for papers to ſeveral other perſons, whoſe names will be ſeen when the papers are recited.

But perhaps the perſon to whom I owe the greateſt obligations of all, is Dr Douglas, Canon of Windſor, becauſe he made me maſter of the uſe of thoſe materials, which others only furniſhed. I know that he, who ſees all mens merits but his own, will impute this avowal to the partiality of a friend: and when he does, he will flatter me greatly.

Notwithſtanding theſe advantages, I ſtill felt an uneaſineſs, which only thoſe who

who are intent upon a literary purſuit, can form any idea of, at not being able to diſcover the cauſes of many of the irregular movements of Charles II. and his parliaments: For which reaſon I fulfilled, laſt ſummer, the promiſe I had made two years ago to the public, and went to France, as ſoon as I heard Monſ. Durand was returned from his miniſtry at Vienna, to try if I could find thoſe cauſes in the diſpatches of the French ambaſſadors who had been in England during that reign. The Duc d'Aiguillon, with that liberality of ſentiment which becomes the miniſter of an illuſtrious nation, and from reſpect to Lord Rochford, who had recommended me to him, renewed the order which the Duc de Choiſeul had formerly honoured me with, for copies of whatever papers I wanted. Perhaps, for the ſake of that philantiropy which is the firſt of human pleaſures, I have reaſon to repent of my curioſity. But I will not anticipate the reader's pain; he will ſee too ſoon, in reading the following papers, the mean motives which actuated the prince, his miniſters, and, at different periods, the Whig and the Tory alike.

Monſ. Durand will permit me to thank him in public, for treating me in all my reſearches at Verſailles, rather with the kindneſs of a friend, than with the civility which aſſociates in the cauſe of letters are accuſtomed to expect from each other.

From comparing the notes which I took in France, with the copies of the papers ſent me from thence, I find, in ſome inſtances, a difference in the dates between us; owing, probably, to my overſight; but in all other reſpects the copies agree with the notes.

In the notes to the firſt volume there are many papers referred to, which are in public libraries or public offices. I have not printed theſe, becauſe the curious may have acceſs to them in thoſe places.

I am happy to hear that there is a probability of Mr Jernegan's ſoon printing the late Mr Carte's notes, from K. James's papers in the Scotch college at Paris, and that the originals of theſe notes are to be ſecured, at his death, to the univerſity of Oxford; becauſe they will vouch ſuch facts in the firſt volume, as there are no vouchers for in this. The public cannot get a more important acceſſion to the hiſtorical knowledge of the period to which they relate.

Some of the following papers contradict facts contained in the firſt volume; the truth of which I believed on the credit of other publications. This would be a mortification, if truth, according to the beſt of my abilities to find it out, was not my firſt object. Whoever corrects the relations of hiſtory, by the private letters of thoſe who were the actors of the times, will learn, at every ſtep as he advances, to diſtruſt the opinions of others and his own.

However diſagreeable this publication may be to the deſcendents of many of thoſe mentioned in it, the extent of which I fully feel, becauſe I have the honour to live in friendſhip with ſeveral of them; I flatter myſelf it will be uſeful to this country now, and to poſterity afterwards, in the following reſpects.

1. The diſcoveries made in theſe papers will lead men in public life, to reflect, that however they may hope to hide their want of public virtue, in a pretended attachment to the intereſts either of loyalty or of liberty, the day of reckoning will ſooner or later come, when, in the hiſtoric page, their true characters, and motives of action, will appear. But men, acting in free ſtates, cannot have too many terrors hung out to controul them; becauſe, in ſuch ſtates, as the virtues of men are greater than in others, ſo likewiſe are their vices.

2. The papers will ſhew, that when a King of England does not give a generous credit to the affections of his ſubjects, and the people of England do not put an honourable confidence in their prince, both King and people muſt be unhappy and inglorious. Perhaps, too, this reflection may ariſe from the peruſal of them, that the defences which the friends of liberty do not ſcruple ſometimes to throw around her, are more dangerous to her intereſts than all the aſſaults of her enemies.

3. Although the preſent exaltation of England, above all other nations, juſtifies a contempt of the ſuppoſition of other nations meddling at preſent in her domeſtic concerns; yet ſhould this ſituation ever alter, poſterity may learn from theſe papers, that the prince who intrigues with foreigners againſt his people, does it at the peril of his crown; and that when the ſubjects intrigue with foreigners againſt their prince, they ſtake their liberties on the caſt.

4. which I mention with pain, This publication

publication will ſhew that there is no political party in this country which has a right to aſſume over another from the merit of their anceſtors; it being too plain, from the following papers, that Whigs and Tories, in their turns, have been equally the enemies of their country, when their paſſions and their intereſts miſled them.

And, laſtly, which I mention with pleaſure, Theſe papers will prove, far better than has ever hitherto been done, that the revolution was not a work of expediency only, but of abſolute neceſſity; and that all parties, Whig, Tory, Churchman, and Diſſenter, alike united in the great and generous effort to ſave that bleſſed conſtitution, which by *their* dangers we enjoy.

Perhaps a peruſal of the following papers may be of uſe even to that foreign nation, to whoſe politeneſs I am indebted for ſo many of them. There is much reaſon to believe, that French intrigue and French money firſt fomented thoſe religious commotions in Scotland, which, in the reign of Charles I. were the true ſprings and the cauſes of the civil war in England. The following papers will ſhew, that by French intrigue and French money, the oppoſition of the Whig party in parliament to Charles II. was ſupported. Yet the diſturbances in the firſt of thoſe periods, by giving liberty to England, and in the laſt of them, by keeping the ſpirit of it alive, laid the foundation of a grandeur, which has ſince proved ſo fatal to that nation which created them. France encouraged James II. in all his follies about arbitrary power and Popery; but this gave the throne of England, and the command of one half of Europe, to her mortal enemy. After the revolution ſhe often tried to rouſe Scotland againſt England; but this only taught both countries to make their intereſts inſeparable, and their ſtrength double, by the union. In our day, in attempting to pull down the houſe of Auſtria, ſhe raiſed up a more formidable opponent to herſelf; increaſing diſturbances againſt England in America, the moſt regions as large as one half of Europe; and in extending thoſe diſturbances to Aſia, ſhe paved the way for the enemy whom ſhe meant to annoy, to gain a kingdom as rich, as extenſive, and as populous as her own. A miſchievous nation is like a miſchievous man, both may make all their neighbours unhappy for a while, but both will be the dupes of their own miſchief in the end. It is fortunate for the intereſts of human nature, and for thoſe of the people I ſpeak of, compoſed as they are, of an ingenious and induſtrious commonality, and of a learned and gallant gentry, that they have at laſt changed their ſyſtem, and do not any longer conſider their own happineſs to conſiſt in making all their neighbours unhappy.

In a country in which the paſſions of every individual are ſtrong, becauſe his ſpirit is high, and in which all take a ſide in politics, becauſe all ought to take it, I preſume that thoſe who do not like me, or ſome of the following letters, will do me the honour to ſay that they are publiſhed with party-views. If this be ſo, I am certainly a very unfortunate party-man, and this a very unfortunate party-book; becauſe I am not ſure that I ſhall gain either of the two great parties in this kingdom; and if they judge with leſs candour than I have done, I am afraid I ſhall loſe both. Yet one ſide will permit me to aſſure them, that when I found in the French diſpatches Lord Ruſſel intriguing with the court of Verſailles, and Algernon Sidney taking money from it, I felt very near the ſame ſhock as if I had ſeen a ſon turn his back in the day of battle.

From the Public Advertiſer.

To Sir JOHN DALRYMPLE.

SIR,

A perſon of your name, age, and ſtature, was, about ſeven years ago, turned out of an office which he held in the Exciſe in Scotland, for corruptly taking money in the execution of that office.

Pray, Sir John, was this you?

Becauſe if it was, your being ſo diſgracefully turned out by Lord Rockingham's adminiſtration, the only body of men that have hitherto not humbled themſelves before the King and his favourite, will eaſily account for the extraordinary pains which you both have taken to traduce the fair fame of the anceſtors of thoſe miniſters, and will relieve many perſons from the difficulty they now are under, of being obliged to ſuppoſe this attempt to have no other foundation than that blackneſs of heart which dictated the book of Lauder againſt Milton [xiii. 55. 75.], or that impotent ſpirit of revenge which, during the reign of James II. glutted itſelf in the richeſt blood of this country.

As

As I learn from Thurſday's *Public Adverſiſer*, that you can condeſcend to write letters in the news-papers, pray ſend me an anſwer to this query. If you are ſilent, I ſhall take for granted my information is true, and that you are that John Dalrymple, and I ſhall then ſoon trouble you with another letter upon this ſubject. I am your very humble ſervant,

DOUGLAS.

Anſwer, in the next paper.

As you have, under a fictitious name, groſsly belied and traduced me; this is to acquaint you, that I conſider an anonymous calumniator as a ſcoundrel, unworthy the notice of a gentleman. If you dare to come forth, and queſtion me in your own name, you ſhall have an anſwer, from

JOHN DALRYMPLE.

Vine ſtreet, March 16.

An anonymous letter appeared afterwards, mentioning, that Lord Rockingham's adminiſtration gave an office which Sir John (then Mr) Dalrymple had to another gentleman; but that Mr Dalrymple, upon hearing that the change in the office had by ſome people been connected with his character, upon account of a complaint which two years before had been made againſt him by an exciſe-officer, ſent a memorial to the treaſury, in which he prayed juſtice to be done him in this laſt reſpect. The memorial was preſented by the late Lord Chancellor York in perſon. And that treaſury of Lord Rockingham, which had taken the office from Mr Dalrymple, were ſo juſt to him as to make an order upon the memorial, which contained theſe words: "Acquit Mr Dalrymple of any charge of corruption in office, and even of the ſuſpicion of it."

Of the origin and progreſs of language. Vol. I. [90.]

THIS firſt volume, which is Part I. of the work, is divided into three books: 1. That language is not natural to man, proved, firſt, from the origin and nature of the ideas expreſſed by language; and, ſecondly, from the nature of articulation. 2. That the political ſtate was neceſſary for the invention of language. That ſuch ſtate is not natural to man, any more than language, to which it gave birth. 3. Of the firſt beginning of language, and from whence it aroſe. Of the nature of the firſt languages. Whether there is, or ever was, any univerſal language. — Each of theſe books is ſubdivided into ſeveral chapters. — We inſert the introduction, and the concluſion of the firſt part of the work.

INTRODUCTION.

As the uſe of ſpeech is ſuppoſed to be that which chiefly diſtinguiſhes us from the brute creation; and is truly ſo, if by *ſpeech* we underſtand, not only the mere words or ſounds of a language, but the conceptions of the mind that are ſignified by thoſe ſounds; it is a matter of curious inquiry, from whence we have derived this diſtinguiſhing prerogative of our nature; how it firſt began; and by what degrees it arrived to that ſtate of perfection to which it has been brought, if not among us, at leaſt in other ages and nations of the world. This inquiry becomes the more intereſting, as well as of greater curioſity, when we conſider, that it leads us back to what may be called the *origin* of the *human race;* ſince without the uſe of reaſon and ſpeech we have no pretenſions to *humanity*, nor can with any propriety be called *men;* but muſt be contented to rank with the other animals here below, over whom we aſſume ſo much ſuperiority, and exerciſe dominion, chiefly by means of the advantages that the uſe of language gives us. From this *birth* of human nature, as it may be called, we will endeavour to trace its progreſs to its ſtate of *maturity*. This progreſs, in the individual, is very well known; but we propoſe here to exhibit the ſpecies itſelf in its *infancy*, — firſt mute; then liſping and ſtammering; next by ſlow degrees learning to ſpeak, very lamely and imperfectly at firſt; but at laſt, from ſuch rude eſſays, forming an art the moſt curious, as well as moſt uſeful, among men. The ſubject is, ſo far as I know, entirely new; no author, ancient or modern, that has fallen into my hands, having profeſſedly treated of it. And though I have met with hints concerning it in the courſe of my reading, they are ſuch as have rather excited than ſatisfied my curioſity.

Theſe reaſons have induced me to ſet down, and give to the public, my thoughts upon this ſubject, which are the fruit of much ſtudy and inquiry, continued with ſome interruptions for ſeveral years, and of many materials collected during that time. But if, notwithſtanding, in this undiſcovered country, where I am guided by no light or track, I have loſt my way, I hope to be forgiven by every reader of

of ſenſe and candour, who will allow at leaſt this merit to my work, that I have opened a new field of ſpeculation, in which even my errors may be of uſe, by ſerving as beacons to direct into the right courſe men of greater learning and abilities.

The work will be divided into *three* parts. The *firſt* will treat of the *origin* of language, and of the nature of the *firſt* languages; or, as they may be more properly called, rude eſſays towards language, which were practiſed before the *art* was invented.—The *ſecond* will explain the nature of the *art*, ſhewing in what it chiefly conſiſts, and how it differs from thoſe firſt untaught attempts to ſpeak. In this part of my work, I will give an account of thoſe parts of language which appear to me the moſt artificial, and of moſt difficult invention. I will alſo treat of *ſtyle*, or compoſition in words, as belonging to the art of language; and I think it will not appear foreign to my ſubject to ſay ſomething likewiſe of *poetry* and *rhetoric*, being arts of which language furniſhes the materials.—The ſubject of the *third* and *laſt* part will be the *corruption* of language; of which I ſhall endeavour to aſſign the cauſes, and trace the progreſs.—The firſt part will be chiefly philoſophical, mixed however with a good deal of hiſtory, and facts, by which I ſhall endeavour to ſupport my theories, and philoſophical ſpeculations. The two laſt parts will be grammatical and critical. The ſtyle will be plain and didactic, ſuch as is ſuitable to a ſubject that is to be treated as a matter of ſcience. It will not therefore have that mixture of the *rhetorical* and *poetical*, that is ſo common in the faſhionable writings of this age, upon whatever ſubject, and which pleaſes the vulgar ſo much: for as I do not write for the vulgar, I will not adapt my ſtyle, any more than my matter, to their taſte.

CONCLUSION.

—I conclude this book, and this firſt part of the work; in which I have endeavoured to ſhew, That no part of language, neither *matter* nor *form*, is natural to man, but the effect of acquired habit:—That this habit could not have been acquired, except by men living in political ſociety; but that neither is the political life natural to man:—That the political life aroſe from the neceſſities of men, and that it may exiſt without the uſe of language:—That the firſt languages were without art, ſuch as might be expected among people altogether barbarous:—and, laſtly, That if language was at all invented, there is no reaſon to believe that it was invented only in one nation, and that all the languages of the earth are but dialects of that one original language; although there be good reaſon to believe, that language has not been the invention of many nations, and that all the languages preſently ſpoken in Europe, Aſia, and a part of Africa, are derived from one original language.

The Prince of Tunis: A tragedy: As performed at the Theatre-royal of Edinburgh. [*By Mr Henry Mackenzie, Attorney in Exchequer in Scotland, author of the* Man of Feeling, *and the* Man of the World.] 1*s.* 6*d.* Kincaid & Creech, Edinburgh.

THE hint of this tragedy is taken from a paſſage in Dr Robertſon's Hiſtory of Charles V. narrating a revolution in Tunis, and the means by which the younger Barbaroſſa acquired the dominion of that ſtate. The outlines of the hiſtorical fact are theſe. Alraſchid, one of the Princes of Tunis, being, upon the death of his father, driven by a faction from the throne, took refuge with the Sultan: in a ſhort time after, Barbaroſſa appeared with a fleet before that city, and, pretending that he came only to eſpouſe the cauſe of the exiled Prince, who had been left behind, on account of ſickneſs, ſoon made himſelf maſter of it. The unfortunate Alraſchid was never afterwards heard of.

The characters are, Barbaroſſa; Haſſan, Heli, and Suladdin, officers of Barbaroſſa; Zatma [*i. e.* Araſſid, the Prince of Tunis]; Zulima, beloved by, and equally in love with Araſſid; Zeyda, Araſſid's ſiſter; Slaves, Soldiers, &c.

From the opening of the piece, it appears that Zulima, who had juſt before given her hand to Barbaroſſa, had been formerly betrothed to Araſſid, and that their marriage had only been prevented by a conſpiracy among his ſubjects, which obliged him to fly Tunis, and ſeek protection from the Sultan. She ſtill cheriſhes the warmeſt attachment to the memory of her deceaſed lover, and, in a converſation with his ſiſter Zeyda, blames herſelf for that weakneſs of ſoul, which had been prevailed on by the importunities of Barbaroſſa, (whom ſhe eſteemed as the friend and revenger of Araſſid), to receive him for her huſband.

band. From a ſubſequent diſcourſe between her and Barbaroſſa, the audience learn, that Zulima had, in her infancy, been thrown by a ſtorm on the coaſt of Africa, the only ſurvivor of a ſhipwreck, and educated at the court of Araſſid's father, who at that time reigned in Tunis. To her huſband ſhe openly confeſſes, that though his ſolicitations had prevailed on her to give him her hand, the affections of her heart had died with her lover. When, in the courſe of this avowal, ſhe draws a tender picture of their infant attachment and felicity, Barbaroſſa ſuddenly ſtarts into broken expreſſions of confuſion and horror; which, on recovering himſelf, he attempts to account for to Zulima; but on his being left by her, at the approach of his favourite officer Haſſan, we are given to underſtand, that his diſorder had proceeded from remorſe for the murder of Araſſid, whom they had privately cauſed to be made away with, to make room for Barbaroſſa's attainment of the ſovereignty of Tunis. Haſſan informs him, that the Tuniſian chiefs had ſomehow got intelligence of this piece of villany, and that meetings had been held among them, to concert the means of revenging it.

In the ſecond act, Zeyda informs her friend of a diſcourſe ſhe had accidentally had with a ſlave in the palace-garden, who informed her, that her brother was not dead, as was reported, but, by the perfidy of thoſe to whom he had fled for ſuccour, confined to languiſh out his life in priſon; that he was about to finiſh this recital, when he was interrupted by the appearance of Haſſan, and had only time to recommend Heli to her confidence, who had been an acquaintance and friend of her brother. In the midſt of the confuſion which this intelligence creates in Zulima, Heli arrives: but on being queſtioned about this ſtory, he poſitively contradicts the ſlave's aſſertions, telling them, that he himſelf had ſeen the remains of Araſſid to the earth. He hints, however, his knowledge of ſome particulars intereſting to them, which, when an opportunity offers, he may communicate. They are interrupted by the arrival of Barbaroſſa and Haſſan. Zulima and Zeyda retire, after having appointed a ſubſequent meeting with Heli. Barbaroſſa informs him of a Spaniſh imbarkation againſt Tunis, under the command of Charles V. and recommends to him a ſtrict enforcement of diſcipline among the troops. When Heli goes out to execute his orders, Haſſan hints a ſuſpicion of his being aſſociated with thoſe Tuniſian chiefs whoſe meetings he had mentioned in the preceding act, and urges the danger of Barbaroſſa's truſting him. Barbaroſſa argues on the other ſide, from the former approved fidelity of Heli, and ſpeaks his deſire of henceforth ruling in a manner different from that tyrannical exerciſe of power he had formerly indulged.

At the beginning of the third act, Zulima is diſcoverd with a cup ſtanding by her, filled, as we are informed in a dialogue between her and Zeyda, with a draught which it is cuſtomary for new-married ladies to preſent to their bridegrooms, who drink one half, and return the cup to be emptied by their brides. Heli now enters in conſequence of his appointment, and, after ſome heſitation, reveals the murder of Araſſid, by order of Barbaroſſa. Zulima utters ſome broken exclamations of rage and diſtraction; and both ſhe and Zeyda, when they have recovered the power of ſpeech, denounce vengeance on the Prince's murderer. Heli earneſtly diſſuades them from violent meaſures for the preſent; and upon Barbaroſſa's trumpet announcing his approach, prevails on them to retire, promiſing that the memory of Araſſid ſhall have ample juſtice. Haſſan enters, with orders from Barbaroſſa, for Heli to keep the palace private; as a ſpecial envoy, who is juſt arrived from the Porte, demands a ſecret audience. This envoy, whoſe name is *Zatma*, is ſoon after introduced; who informs Barbaroſſa, that the Sultan was aware of the Emperor's deſign againſt Tunis, and that in two days, a choſen body of troops ſhould arrive to his aſſiſtance. He takes occaſion, at the ſame time, to mention his having heard of certain murmurs among the Tuniſian chiefs, againſt Barbaroſſa's government; and ſuggeſts a method of diſcovering any plots they may have formed, by pretending favour to their cauſe, and an inclination to redreſs their wrongs. This ſcheme is much approved of by Barbaroſſa; who gives Zatma a ſignet, for the purpoſe of commanding a free paſſage through his palace.

Haſſan having been watchful of the conſpirators motions, has at laſt got poſſeſſion of a letter addreſſed to them from Heli, with which his maſter and he enter

at the commencement of the fourth act. Barbaroſſa, convinced of Heli's falſehood, gives orders for his death, which he deſires may be public, in ſight of his guards, to whom he will read the letter as its cauſe. Haſſan conceives ſome danger in this mode of ſlaying him, from the valour of Heli, and the affection which the ſoldiers bear him; but, at laſt, ſettles with Barbaroſſa, that he ſhall preſent Heli, (as has ſometimes been cuſtomary), with the marriage-cup, and that, while he drinks, Haſſan ſhall kill him. Barbaroſſa now gives Haſſan orders, that none, except the attendants on her perſon, may have acceſs to Zulima, fearing that ſome improper diſcoveries may be made to her. They retire together. Heli is introduced, with Zeyda, in theſe ſtrain. He recounts to her the ſtory of his misfortunes, to wit, That, about eighteen years before, he had been ſhipwrecked on the coaſt of Africa, with a wife and infant daughter, both of whom were loſt in the ſtorm, and after floating ſome time on a broken plank, had been ſaved to a life of wretchedneſs, by the crew of Barbaroſſa's galley. Zeyda, who had with difficulty kept ſilence during the courſe of his recital, diſcovers to him, that the daughter he had loſt was Zulima, round whoſe arm a bracelet was found at the time, which ſhe had afterwards given Zeyda, and being now produced, anſwers to its counterpart, which had accidentally been ſaved by Heli. He is about to ruſh with Zeyda into the preſence of his child, when Suladdin entering, notifies Barbaroſſa's order of excluſion from her preſence. This officer, who ſeems favourably inclined towards Heli, further informs him, that he ſuſpects ſome miſchief threatens him, having overheard broken parts of a converſation between Barbaroſſa, Haſſan, and Zatma, in which they ſeemed to ſpeak of him as a ſuſpected perſon. Suladdin leaves Heli and Zeyda, who ſoon after ſeparate; Heli informing the Princeſs, to whom he recommends a tender concern for his daughter, that he is now going to meet the aſſembled chiefs of Tunis, and that in a very ſhort time the deciſive blow for its freedom will be ſtruck.

In the laſt act, Zulima appears delivering to an attendant the marriage-cup to be carried to Barbaroſſa. When ſhe is left alone, ſhe breaks out into a ſoliloquy, by which we are given to underſtand, that the cup contains poiſon, by which ſhe means to revenge and follow her lover. Some one is now heard behind the ſcenes calling her by her name. She exclaims that it is the voice of Araſſid; and immediately after ſhe faints at ſeeing Araſſid enter, who had aſſumed the name of Zatma, and the character of envoy from the Sultan. After her recovery from that confuſion into which his appearance threw her, he acquaints her with his eſcape from that deſign which the Vizir and Barbaroſſa had formed againſt his life, by the friendly interpoſition of Mirza, in whoſe cuſtody he was placed; and that as he (Araſſid) was unknown to Barbaroſſa and all his followers, except Heli, he had now got himſelf appointed, under the name of a friend of Mirza's, an envoy from the Porte to Tunis. Zulima, however, ſoon damps his joy, by declaring herſelf the wife of Barbaroſſa. Amidſt his ſurpriſe and concern at this intelligence, ſhouts are heard at a diſtance, and preſently after his ſiſter enters, who, after her firſt aſtoniſhment at ſeeing her brother alive, informs them of Heli and the chiefs of Tunis having overcome Barbaroſſa, and driven him from the palace, and that Haſſan had fallen in the combat. She alſo diſcovers to Zulima the relation in which Heli ſtands to her, ſhewing the bracelet, and its fellow which Heli had given her. He enters, and the tranſports with which he meets his daughter, are ſucceeded by ſimilar emotions on ſeeing Araſſid. He relates to them the beginning of that night's conflict; but when he comes to mention that Barbaroſſa had given him the marriage-cup which he had drunk, his daughter burſts into an exclamation of horror, from the reflection of having thus unwittingly mingled poiſon for her father. When ſhe finds words to relate this, Heli, who, now begins to feel its effects, bears the annunciation of his death with a heroic compoſure. At that inſtant a ſoldier enters, who gives a hurried relation of the Turkiſh gallies having arrived to the aid of Barbaroſſa, with whoſe aſſiſtance he had vanquiſhed the Tunifian forces, and was juſt then ready to enter the palace. Zeyda goes off with the ſoldier, to endeavour to move the compaſſion of the victorious Barbaroſſa; Araſſid being prevented from the deſperate purpoſe of oppoſing him, by the intreaties of Heli, who conjures him to ſupport and comfort his wretched daughter, and, after a pathetic prayer for her ſafety, expires in her arms. Her lover endeavours, but in vain, to perſuade her to

to make her escape by means of that signet he had been intrusted with. She starts into a temporary fit of madness, and stabs herself: — Arasid follows the dread example. [So first represented: but it was afterwards altered thus. On a shout being heard, Arasid runs off]. Barbarossa entering gives strict orders to save Arasid, but is told by Suladdin, that he rushed headlong on the Turkish troops and was killed. Barbarossa then expresses, in the strongest manner, his remorse for his past crimes, till at length, from the horror of the scene before him, he shews signs of distraction, and goes off raving. The play concludes with a reflection of Suladdin's.

This play was acted first on Monday March 9, and was continued the four successive play-nights following; the house always crowded. It was acted a sixth night on Wednesday the 17th, the profits of which night, as was advertised in the bills, the author appropriated to a public charity. Mr Digges's part was Heli, and Mrs Yates's Zulima. — The play was published on Thursday the 13th. A thousand copies were printed; but, notwithstanding, a second edition was needed within two weeks; which was full as quick a sale in Edinburgh as if 20,000 of a play had been sold in the same time at London. — The Prologue and Epilogue will be found in our Poetry.

LONDON.

Religion, Morality, Controversy, &c.

Sermons on practical subjects, and the most useful points of divinity. By William Langhorne, M. A. [deceased, xxxiv. 111.] 2 vols 7 s. *Dilly.* — Plain, pious, and sensible, serious and devotional. M.

An appeal to matter of fact and common sense; or, A rational demonstration of man's corrupt and lost estate. 2 s. sewed. *G. Keith.* — Though we cannot subscribe to all Mr Fletcher's religious tenets, we think there are abundance of good things in his writings. M.

Occasional thoughts on the death of Mr Thomas Dawson, (a dear and much-lamented friend) who died on Sunday, Nov. 15. 1772. 3 d. — Probably the whining rhapsody of some tradesman, or some pious dreamer. C.

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Letters to the Rev. Dr Kippis, occasioned by his treatise, intitled, "A vindication of the Protestant dissenting ministers, with regard to their late application to parliament." By Josiah Tucker, D. D. Dean of Gloucester. 1 s. 6 d. *Bladon.* — Two letters: 1. On the extent of the church of England's claim to regulate the external behaviour of her own members, and also to influence their internal judgements in controversies of faith. 2. Of the authority of the church in controversies of faith. Written with a degree of candour, moderation, and politeness, that is seldom, very seldom indeed, to be met with in theological controversies. M.

Genuine Protestantism; or, The unalienable rights of conscience defended: in opposition to the late and new mode of subscription proposed by some dissenting ministers. In three letters to the Rev. Mr Pickard. By John Fell. 1 s. 6 d. *Dilly.* — "You think it highly reasonable," says Mr Fell, "that your brethren should be obliged, under severe penalties, to make and subscribe a declaration of their belief in the scriptures upon the demand and in the presence of the civil magistrate. But I shall endeavour to shew, that whatever is of divine authority, is, for that very reason, not capable in any case of being inforced under the sanction of human penal laws; and that, because of its own divine authority only, it is binding on the consciences of men; from whence it will appear, that no legislature can oblige Christians, by fines and imprisonments, to make a declaration of their belief in the scriptures, as the terms of their safety and protection in the state, without invading that authority which is divine; nor Christians ever subscribe under severe penalties, to the truth of holy writ, at the demand of a human authority, without betraying the honour and sufficiency of scripture, without acting an unfaithful part with respect to that testimony which is greater than the witness of men, without violating their allegiance to Christ, the sole legislator in his own kingdom; while, at the same time, they would, in this case, lay down afresh the foundation of all the abominations and tyranny of Rome; and likewise confirm to the magistrate a right of explaining the true sense of scripture." This letter is extremely well written. C.

A letter to the clergy of the archdeaconry of Winchester. By Benjamin Dawson, L L. D. 1 s. 6 d. *Cadell* — Undertakes to shew, that every thing Dr Balguy has said, in disparagement of the clerical petition, is either mere aspersion, or proceeds from a gross misconception of its nature, or rests on such reasonings as must discredit the understandings of those who can be imposed upon by it. C.

Objections against the application to the legislature for relief for Protestant dissenting ministers, and dissenting tutors and schoolmasters, dispassionately considered and obviated. By Thomas Gibbons, D. D. 6 d. *Buckland.* — The reasoning founded upon a laudable principle of benevolence towards

thoſe who differ from us in religious opinions. C.

A ſhort view of the controverſies occaſioned by the Confeſſional, and the petition to parliament for relief in the matter of ſubſcription to the liturgy and thirty-nine articles of the church of England. 6 d. *Johnſon.* —— May ſerve as an index or directory; and will ſhew, in a little compaſs, the attention which has been paid to the ſacred rights of Chriſtians and Proteſtants in this important controverſy. C.

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More work for Mr John Weſley; or, A vindication of the decrees and providence of God, &c. &c. By Auguſtus Toplady, A. B. 1 s. 6 d. *Matthews.* —— Put us in mind of Fielding's definition of religion: Q. What is religion? *A.* A ſubject of diſputation. M.

Legio Geneveſis; or, A fourth check to Antinomianiſm. In which St James's pure religion is defended againſt the charges, and eſtabliſhed upon the conceſſions of Mr Richard and Mr Rowland Hill. 1 s. 6 d. *Keith.* —— Mr Fletcher continues to puſh the Calviniſts with unremitting vigour. M.

Hiſtory, Politics, &c.

Letters concerning the preſent ſtate of Poland. Lett. 3. [38.] 1 s. 6 d. *Payne.* —— The very ſenſible and ſpirited author has here entered on a refutation of the pretended claims and rights of Auſtria and Ruſſia to the territories of Poland; reſerving his examen of the pretenſions of Pruſſia to the next letter; which he tells us will be entirely dedicated to this Machiavel of the North. — "The ſecret treaty made about four years ſince, between the courts of Peterſburg and Berlin, by which the then form of government in Sweden was guarantied and declared immutable; pretentions talked of on other ſtates of Germany; a demand, never relinquiſhed, of near a million ſterling which Pruſſia forms on England, and which he may, ere long, be bold enough to pay himſelf from the electoral dominions: theſe, and many more circumſtances, concur as proofs, that the deſign of theſe powers is to ſubdue all the reſt of Germany to their yoke; all tend to repreſent the preſent unnatural alliances as a league of the northern againſt the ſouthern powers of Europe. If they be permitted not only to keep poſſeſſion of what they claim, but to extend, as they are extending their uſurpations in Poland, and to tie up the hands of the republic ſo as to prevent her ever emerging from her preſent ſtate of weakneſs and diſorder, what can be expected, but that occaſions will ſoon be created, and eagerly embraced, to ſeize upon the reſt; and that the final loſs of Poland will be the ſignal for the ruin of the whole Germanic body? What ſecurity have Denmark and Sweden, the ſtates of Germany and Holland, the cantons of Switzerland and princes of Italy, that this alliance will not be as fatal to them as to Poland?" M.

An introduction to the ſtudy of the hiſtory and antiquities of Ireland. By Sylveſter O'Halloran. 12 s. *Murray.* —— Writes avowedly under the influence of national prejudice. C.

A voyage from England to India, in the year 1754; and an hiſtorical narrative of the operations of the ſquadron and army in India, under the command of Vice-Adm. Watſon and Col. Clive, in the years 1755, 1756, 1757. Alſo a journey from Perſia to England, by an unuſual route. By Edward Ives, Eſq; 1 l. 5 s. *Dilly.* —— We have met with much entertainment in the peruſal of this work. In the appendix Mr Ives has given ſome medical and chirurgical obſervations, which may be uſeful to thoſe of the faculty who have occaſion to practiſe on ſhipboard. There is alſo a copious account of Indian trees, ſhrubs, plants, and medicines. C.

Candid thoughts on the Parallel between the Engliſh conſtitution and the former government of Sweden [86.]. 6 d. *Cadell.* —— Contains many juſt remarks on the Parallel. C.

Letters to an officer ſtationed at an interior poſt in North America: including many intereſting events. 1 s. 6 d. *Leacroft.* —— Written in an agreeable manner. C.

A letter on occaſion of the public inquiry concerning the moſt fit and proper bread to be aſſized for general uſe: ſhewing the difficulty of executing the act 31° Geo. II. [xx. 624.] in a beneficial manner to the poor; the conſtant uſage and cuſtom with regard to bread for many centuries; the folly of eating bread known to be made white by art and adulteration, and the great advantages of eating pure bread made of all the flour, including the heart of the wheat, as the moſt ſalutary, agreeable, and nutritive aliment. Recommended as an object of a very ſerious and important nature. By an advocate for public welfare. 6 d. *Woodfall, &c.* —— We laugh at thinking men who declaim againſt the general luxury of the age, as viſionary Utopian reformers; but in the inſtance of corn, we apprehend the argument is here brought to a cloſe pinch, that will not be eaſily evaded. M.

Reflections upon Eaſt-India ſhipping. By Sir Richard Hotham, Kt. 1 s. *Walter.* ——

Makes

Makes it appear, that the East-India company incur a very unneceſſary expence by the method of freighting ſhips in their ſervice. C.

Natural Hiſtory, Medicine, Mathematics, &c.

Foſſils arranged according to their obvious characters; with their hiſtory and deſcription, &c. By John Hill, M. D. &c. 6 s. ſewed. *Baldwin.* —— The authors's deſign is merely to lay down an arrangement of foſſils, founded on their outward and obvious forms, or ſenſible qualities, without chymical analyſis, or the fatigue of experiments; ſo that they may be known, and regularly diſpoſed in a cabinet or collection of foſſils. The method is the ſame with that in the author's treatiſe on ſpar [xxxiv. 490.], which he diſtributes into ten different *orders*, and divides theſe into *genera*, in different tables; in which are given the form, degree of hardneſs and weight, the colour, quality, place, and uſe, of each ſpecies. The work before us conſiſts almoſt entirely of tables; in which the form, hardneſs, weight, &c. of all the known claſſes of native foſſils are given in ſeparate columns under each of theſe titles, in a few words, or moſt commonly in a ſingle word or epithet. M.

Obſervations on Mount Veſuvius, Mount Etna, and other volcanoes, &c. By the Hon. Sir William Hamilton, K. B. F. R. S. &c. 3 s. 6 d. boards. *Cadell.* —— Originally publiſhed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions; — here collected and republiſhed in a convenient pocket-form, and illuſtrated with ſix plates, and a few additional explanatory notes by the ingenious author. M.

Doubts concerning the inverſion of objects on the retina. By Marmaduke Berdoe, M. D. 1 s. 6 d. *Lowndes.* —— Well may one ſo uninformed on the ſubject he writes upon, have his doubts! We too have our doubts; and one of them is, whether the author was in his right ſenſes, when he formed and executed the aſtoniſhing reſolution of enlightening the world on an optical queſtion. M.

Experiments upon the human bile: and reflections on the biliary ſecretion. With an introductory eſſay. By James Maclurg, M. D. 3 s. 6 d. *Cadell.* —— Theſe experiments ſeem not to be very conſequential for eſtabliſhing any medical principles of importance, relative either to phyſiology or practice; but they diſcover a laudable ſpirit for the proſecution of natural inquiries; and we conſider them, in that view, as deſerving of approbation. C.

Notes on Mr William Broomfeild's two volumes of chirurgical obſervations and caſes: with an Appendix addreſſed to Dr Lawrence. 1 s. *Longman.* —— This pamphlet contains ſome animadverſions which are not deſtitute of foundation; but the author ſometimes indulges himſelf in remarks on ſuch paſſages as ought to be exempted from the cenſure of ſerious criticiſm. C.

The two books of Apollonius Pergæus, concerning tangencies, &c. By John Lawſon, B. D. rector of Swanſcombe in Kent. Edit. 2. Together with two Supplements, &c. 6 s. boards. *White*, &c.

Obſervations on the ſtructure and draught of wheel-carriages. By J. Jacob. 6 s. ſewed. *Dilly.* —— Contains many obſervations that are of conſiderable importance on this ſubject. M.

An introduction to marine fortification and gunnery, illuſtrated with ſeveral copper-plates. By J. P. Ardeſoif, lieutenant of the royal navy. 4 s. 6 d. boards. *Johnſon.* —— The rules and directions here given, ſeem well calculated to anſwer the purpoſe the ingenious author had in view. M.

Fine Arts, Belles Lettres, &c.

The antiquities of Herculaneum. Tranſlated from the Italian, by Thomas Martyn and John Lettice, B. D. Vol. 1. Containing the pictures. 4to. royal paper. 3 l. 3 s. ſewed. *Beecroft, L. Davies, &c.* —— Of the original of this celebrated work, printed at the expence of his Neapolitan Majeſty, our readers have already [xxxiv. 431]. had an account. Notwithſtanding many diſcouragements (mentioned in the preface) Mr Martyn and his ingenious aſſociate inform us, that their tranſlation, and the engravings, are at length finiſhed; and "in a manner," they hope, "that will not prove diſpleaſing to the ſubſcribers, or diſgraceful to the Britiſh artiſts."

A treatiſe on the art of decyphering, and of writing in cypher. With an harmonic alphabet. By Philip Thickneſſe. 5 s. *Brown.* —— Contains little more than is to be found in Bp Wilkins's Secret and ſwift meſſenger, and with very little ſuperiority in point of ſtyle. — A treatiſe of this nature is in fact a *felo de ſe*: it profeſſes to teach individuals how to conduct a ſecret correſpondence, by proclaiming the principles of the art to all the world. — Bp Wilkins ſtarted a hint, of repreſenting the letters of the alphabet by muſical notes, and thus writing a letter under the reſemblance of a piece of muſic. Mr Thickneſſe finding that the Biſhop's muſic would be ſuſpected by one that underſtood the art, as having neither harmony nor time in it, undertakes to perfect this ſcheme. "I ſhall," ſays he, "endeavour to write down an alphabet of muſical notes, in ſuch a manner, that even a maſter of muſic ſhall not ſuſpect it is to convey any meaning, but that which is obvious; and I am perſuaded an alphabet of muſical notes may be ſo contrived, that the notes ſhall not only convey the harmony, but the very words of the ſong, ſo that a muſic-maſter (which is too often his deſign) may

may inſtruct his female pupil, not only how to play upon an inſtrument, but how to play the fool at the ſame time, and impoſe upon her parents and guardians, by hearkening to his folly, impertinence, or wickedneſs. When a muſic-maſter has once taught his female pupil to underſtand a muſical alphabet, and ſhe will permit him to carry on a ſecret correſpondence, *he may ſend her daily a leſſon, which ſhe may repeat having learnt as long as ſhe lives.*" Fathers of families may judge what obligations they are under to a man who profeſſes to qualify muſic-maſters for ſo treacherous and baſe a perverſion of their talents in an innocent and agreeable art. M.

The Iliad of Homer. Tranſlated by James Macpherſon, Eſq; 2 vol's. 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d. boards. *Becket and De Hondt.* —— The Critical Reviewers beſtow ſixteen pages on this book. After giving an extract from the preface, they examine, how far the tranſlation is literal, how far it is ſmooth and ſimple, in what degree it is various and harmonious, and how much it gives of the fire, and vigour, and ſound, of the original. "To conclude the whole," ſay they, "we do not conceive how this work can contribute to the illuſtration of Homer. As a literal tranſlation it cannot be uſed, becauſe it deviates widely from the letter. As a free tranſlation it can hardly be read, becauſe it is compoſed in a mode of language neither Engliſh nor Homerical. Its effect, we believe, will not be great: it will neither increaſe the admirers of Homer, nor diminiſh thoſe of Pope."

Entertainment, &c.

The Man of Nature. Tranſlated from the French. By James Burne. 2 vols. 5 s. *Cadell.* —— The hero of this novel is repreſented to be the ſon of a gentleman of genteel fortune, who had obtained a promiſe from his wife, on the day of their marriage, that if ever they had more than ſix children, ſhe ſhould permit him to give all thoſe that might afterwards be born to them to *Nature*, and that inſtinct alone ſhould guide them. Our hero was the ſeventh and laſt child, and was therefore devoted by his parents to the tutelage of Nature. For this purpoſe, he was ſhut up in a large wooden cage, which, beſides himſelf, contained a ſmall band-box of paſteboard, a fly, ſome ſtraw, and a ſtone. He was ſupplied with meat, bread, fruits, and water, by means which he could not diſcern. He was naked; but a ſtove, lighted in the winter, warmed the chamber where his cage ſtood. The ſtraw on which he lay was not changed during at leaſt twelve years of his confinement. When he had a freſh truſs, it was only ſix or eight months. It was always conveyed into the cage whilſt he ſlept, by raiſing the trap-door on the top; but they could not remove the old litter without awaking him, and it was determined that he ſhould neither hear nor ſee a human being till the time he ſhould be reſtored to ſociety. Himſelf, who is the narrator of his own hiſtory, tells us, that the greateſt pleaſure he received in his confinement was from his mirror, or the bowl which contained water for his drink; and that to this enjoyment he added that of ſinging. At the age of fifteen he was tranſported into an iſland, at that time deſert, but afterwards peopled with inhabitants. When he was let out of the cage, and firſt beheld the heavens, he ſtood motionleſs with admiration. He was terrified at the appearance of the trees, rocks, and mountains, which he ſaw round him. From this time he proceeds to relate the new emotions which he felt at the ſight of the various objects of nature. C. —— Our readers will be led into the plan of this work, by the following inſcription on a ſtone in the uninhabited iſland, where this Man of Nature performs his exploits: "On the 6th of May 1729 was depoſited here, in the hands of Nature, to be the ſubject of an experiment which may become uſeful, Gaſpar Williams, born in England the 11th of July 1724. He has never yet lived but in a wooden cage, ſhut up on all ſides; and had never ſeen any human creature, or heard the ſound of any voice, when he was left on the iſland."—The writer has merit, though it does not riſe to excellence: nor is the plan or his work, in its primary idea, abſolutely new. — An old man and his daughter are left on the iſland, by the crew of a French ſhip, who had taken poſſeſſion of the property with which they were going to ſettle in America. The Man of Nature is literally caught in a net by theſe people; falls in love with the daughter; who alſo conceives a paſſion for him. He is then taught to ſpeak; and he begets children. His father comes to ſee him, and takes him to Europe, where he makes his obſervations, and returns to the iſland of Peace, which he peoples, and rules in ſuch a manner as no iſland was ever ruled before. The work however is moral in its tendency; it may contribute to remove the bad effects of ſome faſhionable cuſtoms; and it may be read with more benefit than moſt of our late novels. M.

The hiſtory of Mr Stanly and Miſs Temple; a rural novel. 2 vols. 5 s. ſewed. *Johnſon.* —— Founded on the well-known ſtory of Eudoxus and Leontine, Spectator, vol. 2. N° 123. It is written in the manner of Sir Charles Grandiſon, and has more merit than moſt imitations. M.

The tears of ſenſibility. Tranſlated from the French of M. d'Arnaud. By John Murdoch. 2 vols. 4 s. ſewed. *Dilly.* —— Among the various tranſlations of this kind from the works of our ingenious neighbours, we

we recollect ſcarce any which can come in competition with theſe productions of M. d'Arnaud. The ſtyle of this tranſlation is tolerably correct, and the work will probably be no unacceptable preſent to the public. C.

Plays and Poetry.

Alzuma; a tragedy, as performed at the theatre-royal in Covent-garden. 1 s 6 d. *Lowndes.* —— Mr Murphy is ſo reſpectable as a writer, that every thing which he offers to the public muſt be a ſubject of attentive and candid criticiſm. We have ſeen and read this play with that mixture of approbation and regret which we have generally felt from the author's compoſitions. We have no great objections to the fable; we are charmed by the moral; and, in general, delighted by the ſentiments: but we are often offended by the language; ſometimes by the incidents; and, in a few inſtances, by what may be called a want of *keeping* in the characters. M.

The prodigal ſon. An oratorio. Performed at the theatre-royal in the Hay-market. Written by Mr Hull. Set to muſic by Mr Arnold. 1 s. *Bell* —— It is not much to ſay of this publication, that it is ſuperior to many of thoſe compilations which go under the name of oratorios, and that Mr Hull has ſome merit in it as a writer. It however has faults. The principal of which is chargeable both on Mr Hull and Mr Arnold: The beſt ſongs and choruſes, both for words and muſic, are in behalf of vice. We are far, however, from condemning this performance. It has been favourably received, and with ſome juſtice. M.

She ſtoops to conquer; or, The miſtakes of a night. A comedy. As it is acted at the theatre-royal, Covent-garden. Written by Dr Goldſmith. 2 s. 6 d. *Newberry.* —— The utmoſt ſeverity of criticiſm could detract but little from the uncommon merit of this performance; and the moſt laboured encomiums could add as little to the general and judicious applauſe with which it ſtill continues to be received. C.

Hamlet, Prince of Denmark. A tragedy by William Shakeſpeare. Collated with the old and modern editions. 3 s. *Bowyer and Nichols.* —— Literary puth-pin at three ſhillings a game. C.

Alphonſo; or, The hermit. A poem. 1 s. *Brown.* —— The plan and execution equally deſtitute of art and judgement. M.

The Patricians; or, A candid examination into the merits of the principal ſpeakers of the Houſe of Lords. By the author of the Senators. [xxxiv. 439.] 2 s. 6 d. *Kearſley.* —— Mount Parnaſſus is certainly become a volcano! What virulent ſtreams of *lava* have iſſued of late! — There was a prodigious exploſion in Churchill's time; ſince which we have had frequent but ſmaller eruptions. One, in May 1772, took its courſe towards the Britiſh Houſe of Commons; another, attended with a like *rumbling* noiſe, now moves toward the Upper Houſe. — There is no ſtemming theſe fiery torrents, any more than thoſe of Veſuvius; like thoſe, therefore, they muſt e'en be left to ſtagnate and cool of themſelves. M.

A whipping for the Welſh parſon, being a comment on the Rev. Mr Evan Lloyd's epiſtle to David Garrick, Eſq; By Scribierus Flagellarius. To which is ſuperadded, the parſon's text. 1 s. 6 d. —— Every way worthy of Mr Lloyd's poem. It is not eaſy to determine which of the two performances is the moſt inſipid. C.

EDINBURGH.

Town eclogues: 1. The Hangmen; 2. The Harlequins; 3. The Street-walkers; 4. The Undertakers. By the Hon. Andrew Erſkine. 1 s. 6 d. *Kincaid & Creech, Edinburgh*; *Cadell, London.* — ADVERTISEMENT prefixed. About eight or ten years ago I amuſed myſelf with writing the following pieces. They were founded upon a paſſage in one of Swift's letters to Gay. — Swift tells him, he thinks the Paſtoral Ridicule is not quite exhauſted; and adviſes him to write a Newgate or a Quaker's Paſtoral. — Gay wrote the Quaker's Paſtoral, which he executed with great humour. — Since that time there have been few attempts in this ſpecies of burleſque compoſition. — What I chiefly aim at is, to expoſe the falſe taſte for florid deſcription which prevails ſo univerſally in modern poetry.

The ſentimental ſailor; or, St Preux to Eloiſa. An elegy. In two parts. With notes. [By a young gentleman of Edinburgh.] 2 s. 6 d. *Kincaid & Creech.* 1772. —— The ſubject of this poem is borrowed from the *Nouvelle Heloïſe* of Rouſſeau [xxiii. 31. 528.], where the paſſionate and ſentimental St Preux is repreſented as making the tour of the globe with Lord Anſon [x. 429. xi. 438.], to recover his diſtracted mind by a view of the grand objects of nature. The lover, however, is conſtantly purſued by the indelible image of his miſtreſs. This affecting ſtory is, certainly, a noble ſubject for elegy; and we muſt acknowledge, that the author of the poem with which we are here preſented, diſcovers a very reſpectable talent for that ſpecies of compoſition. A plaintive tenderneſs of ſentiment is neither the ſole, nor yet the moſt conſpicuous characteriſtic of this poem. The ſcenes are often painted with a warmth and preciſion of fancy, which almoſt exceed our idea of the conception of a perſon whoſe mind is ſo violently agitated with the enthuſiaſm of love and deſpair, as that of the unfortunate St Preux on his melancholy

lancholy voyage. If ever this poem deviates from the ſtrain of genuine elegy, it is where the force of the pathetic gives way to grandeur of ſentiment. An ardent, unremitting, and invincible violence of paſſion animates the whole of this poem, which is alſo embellished with the various graces of elegant and beautiful compoſition. C.

Extracts from the Sentimental Sailor.

Scarce thro' the ſtrait the daring veſſel flies,
Driv'n by the impetuous tide, when lour the ſkies,
Sudden o'ercaſt;—the furious winds deſcend,
Deform the deep, and ev'ry canvas rend;
From ruſhing cataracts burſts the ſtruggling fire,
And craſhing thunder threats deſtruction dire.
While winds and waves in dreadful conflict
With ſullen joy I view the ſtormy ſkies. [riſe,
Ye tempeſts blow! ye mountain billows roll!
Welcome the gloom congenial to my ſoul!

This pourtray'd ſemblance of thy beauteous frame,
(Love's amulet, found by the Grecian dame,
Inventive Love! when, on the ſhaded wall,
Starting, ſhe ſaw her lover's likeneſs fall;
And trembling ran, ſource of the mimic art,
And traced the form imprinted in her heart),
The gift of happier days! for ever dear,
Still in this breaſt, this faithful breaſt, I bear;
Companion of my heart! and there ſhall dwell,
While life's warm flood the ſhutt'ring ſhaft impel.
Companion of my heart! when life's laſt hour
Shall looſe his ſpring; when death's dark viſtos
Here will I fix my yet beholding eyes, [lour;
Take a laſt longing look, and ſeek the ſkies.
So died, Elis'beth's portrait in his hand,
Iberian Carlos, at the dire command
Of unrelenting fire, when Gallia's dame
In Philip's boſom raiſed a rival's flame.

Now in conflicting ſtrife of paſſions toſt
I ſeek of Meilleric the ſavage coaſt.
The naked trees; the deſolated ground;
The ſullen lake; the barren rocks around;
The cold north-eaſt, with piercing guſt that blows;
The thund'ring torrent of deſcending ſnows;
The diſtant Alps in horrid grandeur pil'd;
The ſcreaming eagle's ſhriek that echoes wild;
The wolf's long howl in diſmal diſcord join'd;
—Theſe ſuit the tone of my deſponding mind.
Unhappy wand'rer o'er life's hoſtile land!
How thick around thy foes embattled ſtand!
On ſtepdame Nature's niggard bounty caſt,
Now freezing, cold, in winter's ſavage blaſt;
Vile ſport of elements in endleſs jar!
Now ſcorch'd by ſultry ſummer's burning ſtar.
Thou ſev'rish being! ſay, the wint'ry wave
Of ſtormy Fortune's ſea how wilt thou brave?
—Condemn'd, like nightly lover, from the coaſt,
To ſee the deep in dire commotion toſt;
While from afar, with unavailing light,
The torch of beauty blazes thro' the night;
—Condemn'd, while Sorrow's bitter fruit appears,
The tree of Hope to water with thy tears.

The Judgement of Flowers.

From Fables of Flowers for the female ſex.

FAR from the buſy haunts of men,
Far from the glaring eye of day;
Still Fancy paints, with Nature's pen,
Such tints as never can decay.

Haſt thou not ſeen, at ev'ning-hour,
When Phœbus ſunk beneath the main,
Reclin'd in ſome ſequeſter'd bow'r
The village-maid, or ſhepherd-ſwain?

Haſt thou not mark'd them cull with care
Some favour'd flow'ret from the reſt,
To deck the breaſt, or bind the hair,
Of thoſe they priz'd and lov'd the beſt?

And ſtill expreſſive of the mind
The emblematic gift was found;
Whether to mournful thought inclin'd,
Or with triumphant gladneſs crown'd.

Near Avon's banks, a cultur'd ſpot,
With many a tuft of flow'rs adorn'd,
Was once an aged ſhepherd's cot,
Who ſcenes of greater ſplendor ſcorn'd.

Three beauteous daughters bleſs'd his bed,
Who made the little plat their care;
And every ſweet by Flora ſpread
Attentive ſtill they planted there.

Once, when ſtill ev'ning veil'd the ſky,
The ſire walk'd forth, and ſought the bow'r;
And bade the lovely maids draw nigh,
And each ſelect ſome favour'd flow'r.

The firſt, with radiant ſplendor charm'd
A variegated tulip choſe:
The next, with love of beauty warm'd,
Preferr'd the ſweetly bluſhing roſe.

The third, who mark'd, with depth of thought,
How thoſe bright flow'rs muſt droop away,
An ev'ning-primroſe only brought,
Which opens with the cloſing day.

The ſage awhile in ſilence view'd
The various choice of flow'rs diſplay'd;
And then (with wiſdom's gift endu'd)
Addreſs'd each beauteous liſt'ning maid:

"Who choſe the tulip's ſplendid dyes,
Shall own, too late, when that decays,
That vainly proud, not greatly wiſe,
She only caught a ſhort-liv'd blaze.

The roſe, though beauteous leaves and ſweet
Its glorious vernal pride adorn,
Let her who choſe beware to meet
The biting ſharpneſs of its thorn.

But *ſhe*, who to fair day-light's train
The ev'ning-flow'r more juſt preferr'd;
Choſe real worth, nor choſe in vain
The one great object of regard.

Ambitious *thou!* the tulip-race
In all life's varied courſe beware:
Caught with ſweet pleaſure's roſy grace,
Do *thou* its ſharper thorns beware.

Thou

Thou prudent ſtill to Virtue's lore,
Attend and mark her counſels ſage!
She, like *thy flow'r*, has ſweets in ſtore,
To ſooth the ev'ning of thine age."

He ceas'd.—Attend the moral ſtrain,
The Muſe enlighten'd pours;
Nor let her pencil trace in vain
The Judgement of the Flowers.

EPITAPH upon Lord DUNDEE [xxxiii. 691]. By Dr PITCAIRN, one of the firſt modern Latin poets.

From Memoirs of G. Britain and Ireland, vol. 2. [140.]

Ultime Scotorum, potuit quo ſoſpite ſolo
Libertas patriæ ſalva fuiſſe tuæ:
Te moriente, novos accepit Scotia cives,
Accepitque novos, te moriente, deos.
Illa tibi ſapereſſe negat, tu non potes illi:
Ergo Caledoniæ nomen inane vale.
Tuque vale, gentis priſcæ fortiſſime ductor,
Ultime Scotorum, atque ultime Grame, vale.

Thus tranſlated by Mr DRYDEN.

Oh laſt and beſt of Scots! who didſt maintain
Thy country's freedom from a foreign reign;
New people fill the land, now thou art gone,
New gods the temples, and new kings the throne.
Scotland and thou did in each other live;
Nor wouldſt thou her, nor could ſhe thee ſurvive.
Farewell, who dying didſt ſupport her ſtate,
And couldſt not fall but with thy country's fate.

PROLOGUE to the PRINCE OF TUNIS.

Spoken by Mrs YATES, *in the character of the* GENIUS OF SCOTLAND. [144.]

Amidſt a wild romantic ſcene, the GENIUS *advances to the ſound of ſolemn muſic.*

WHere yonder diſtant hills majeſtic riſe,
And bare their ſnowy boſoms to the ſkies,
In ſacred ſolitude I love to dwell,
While the big torrent foams around my cell;
GENIUS OF SCOTLAND! there aloft I ſtand,
And view the growing glories of the land.
'Twas there the ſon of Fingal tow'r'd along,
And 'midſt his mountains, roll'd the flood of ſong;
'Twas there the Heroes of that ſong aroſe,
And Roman eagles found unvanquiſh'd foes;
The rugged cliff, the barren deſert ſmil'd,
For I, and looſe-rob'd Freedom, walk'd the wild.
But now, beneath a milder planet's reign,
No ſteely phalanx deſolates the plain;
The gentler arts that poliſh human kind,
Tread the ſoft lawn, and leave it bleſs'd behind;
Commerce and Peace un'lock their ſtores around,
And choral Muſes ſing on claſſic ground.
Late as I mark'd, with fond maternal eyes,
On every ſide my laurell'd ſons ariſe;
Deeds, elſe forgot, that grac'd the diſtant age,
I ſaw immortal in the SCOTTISH page;
In SCOTLAND trimm'd, the lamp of Wiſdom blaze,
And heard her ſong that ſounds to future days;
'Twas mine the meed of Honour to beſtow,
And weave the wreath that crowns the deathleſs brow.
An humble Poet, ſcarcely known to Fame,
Stepp'd doubtful forth, one little ſprig to claim.
"From earlieſt youth," he ſaid, "he with'd to find
Where firſt the paſſions Nature's robe unbind;
For Nature's ſons with artleſs pencil drew,
And walk'd on tragic ground with her in view;
If on his native ſtage his ſcenes may live,
He aſks no praiſe but what the heart can give."
Such were his words; but yours the power to raiſe
The buds of Genius with the dew of praiſe:
With you his cauſe I leave; his ſtory hear;
And if applauſe it merits,—ſhed a tear.

EPILOGUE. Spoken by Mrs WESTON.

WEll, I proteſt, there's no ſuch thing as dealing
With theſe ſtarch Poets, with theſe——*Men of Feeling!*
Said I, Your tragedy is fairly over,
And Zulima lies buried with her lover!
I hope your Muſe's pow'r extends no further,
Than poiſon'd bowls, and daggers drench'd with murther.
Now ſhe has laid her heroes to their reſt,
She'll leave to us our Epilogue and Jeſt.
"Your Epilogue," ſaid he, "Oh! bane of ſenſe!
Blot to the ſtage, and Feeling's worſt offence!
Where Pity's ſoft luxurious tear ſhould flow,
Should Paſſion warm, ſhou'd conſcious Virtue glow;
This child, of Folly and of Faſhion born,
Laughs ev'ry nobler ſentiment to ſcorn.
The Poet's Nature, and the Player's Art,
Chas'd by her voice, forſake the ſwelling heart;
And where had Fancy form'd her viſions fair,
This grinning idiot reigns unrivall'd there."
More had he ſaid; but here I cut him ſhort,
And came to you to crave your ſanction for't.
What ſay ye? Shall they bring their plays in vogue,
Without the ſmart facetious Epilogue? [done,
And when their ſuſs of tragic woe is
Skrew up their mouths, and grudge our bit of fun?
When we have dry'd the tears that Pity ſhed,
Shall we not take the living for the dead?
And, when we tire thro' ancient times to roam,
Hear ſomething clever of the times at home?
And, tho' theſe grave-ones ſay, 'tis out of ſeaſon,
There's precedent enough to give it reaſon.—
But, huſh! he frowns, and beckons me away;
Farewell!—You'll laugh with me ſome other day.

An EPISTLE
From the AUTHOR to his MISTRESS.

YOU I love, my deareſt life,
More than Georgy loves his wife,
More than Miniſters to rule,
More than North to play the fool,
More than Nabobs love to rob,
More than Pitt to catch the mob,
More than Camden loves grimace,
More than Barrington his place,
More than Clive his black jaghire,
More than ſore the Royal ear,
More than Patriots love their price,
More than Fox loves cards and dice,
More than Cits the Court to ſpite,
More than Townſhend not to fight,
More than Colebrooke heaps of pelf,
More than Elliot loves himſelf,
More than Aldermen their gut,
More than Hillsborough to ſtrut,
More than Cullies love a jilt,
More than Grosvenor horns well gilt,
More than Dartmouth loves field-preachers,
More than Harrington her teachers,
More than Carliſle thoſe who cheat him,
More than Long Tom thoſe who treat him,
More than Pomfret a lead-mine,
More than Weymouth play at wine,
More than Fools at wits to nibble,
More than Walpole loves to ſcribble,
More than Lyttelton to write,
More than Black-legg'd March to bite,
More than Country Squires their dogs,
More than Mawbey loves his hogs,
More than Demi-reps a ſpark,
More than Martin a ſure mark,
More than Gration loves his pimps,
Or the Devil loves his imps,
More than Tories love the Stuarts,
More than ſtaunch Whigs love all true hearts.
Thus, my fair, I love you more
Than e'er man lov'd maid before.

De MINIMIS MAXIMA.

E Nigra creſcit de glande altiſſima querens,
Et tandem patulis ſurgit in aſtra comis;
Dumque anni pergunt, creſcit latiſſima moles;
Mox ſecat æquoreas bellica navis aquas:
Anglia's hinc fima, ſolus hinc naſcitur oris,
Et glans eſt noſtri præſidium imperii.

L. Dunnombe, Coll. Mert. Oxon. 1730.

Tranſlated by the late Mr CHRISTOPHER PITT.

FRom a ſmall acorn ſee! the oak ariſe.
Supremely tall, and towering to the ſkies,
Queen of the grove, her ſtately head the rears,
Her bulk increaſing with increaſing years:
Now moves in pomp majeſtic o'er the deep,
While in her womb Britannia's thunders ſleep:
With fame and conqueſt graces Albion's ſhore,
And guards the iſland where ſhe grew before.

To the memory of Sir LUDOVICK GRANT of GRANT, Baronet. [166.]

LIke ſhadowy forms that flee the ſolar ray,
On Time's ſwift pinions, Mankind ſoon decay,
Unmark'd the place where erſt they flaunting play'd,
Along the plain, or darken'd in the glade.
But while the mean thus ſhare a vulgar fate,
Muſt dull oblivion ſhroud in night the great?
Muſt thoſe bright ſouls who living glorious ſhone,
Fall undamented, and to fame unknown?
Involv'd in darkneſs, circumſcrib'd their lot,
Muſt all their virtues ſleep in duſt forgot?—
They muſt not: fragrant as the gales that blow
From vernal flowers, beyond the tomb they glow;
Impartial Time its plauſive voice ſhall raiſe,
And deck their virtues with unenvy'd praiſe.
Thee too, lov'd Chieftain, ſhall await that meed,
Thoſe grateful honours that embalm the dead:
Grav'd on the heart thy virtues long ſhall live,
Thro' years and ages undecay'd ſurvive.
For thine each winning, each endearing art,
That or attracted or engag'd the heart; [beguile,
Charm'd ſenſe of pain, could anxious thought
Bid feſtive mirth and pleaſure round thee ſmile;
Bid riſing comfort glad the penſive brow;
And joy illume the languid face of woe. [light,
How didſt thou ſhine, view'd in that milder
Where no falſe glare deceives the dazzl'd ſight,
But where, unveil'd, the native ſoul appears,
And every feature bright or gloomy wears!
There thou wert all that cheers or ſoftens life;
The fondeſt huſband of the loveliеſt wife;
The tend'reſt parent, paſt a parent's name,
Whoſe breaſt e'er kindled with that ſacred flame;
The kindeſt maſter, and the friend moſt true,
By time unmov'd, chang'd by no partial view;
The frankeſt landlord, gave the gen'rous bowl,
The beſt companion, breath'd a ſocial ſoul.
Nor here alone beam'd thy diffuſive mind,
But, raying wide, embrac'd the human kind;
For others bliſs that joying learn'd to glow,
For others ſorrows bade the tear to flow.
Chear'd from thy table, from thy lib'ral door,
Rejoicing bleſs'd the ſtranger and the poor:
Oft were they heard along the road preſer,
With grateful hearts, for thee the ardent prayer,
That on thine houſe Heav'n's bleſſings might deſcend,
And guardian angels ſtill thy race attend.
Let others boaſt aſſume the borrow'd name,
Here reſt, nor feel the energetic flame;
But thine was Virtue's ſacred power confeſt,
The active flame that kindles in the breaſt;
Above th' applauſe paid by the giddy croud,
Content in ſecret to be truly good.
Benign, in death, the heav'nly form was ſeen;
Light the fix'd eye-ball, and ſerene the mien;
Faith, Love, and Hope, that in her train attend,
There beam'd expreſſive, and their ſmiles did
Bleſs'd harbingers of that eternal day, [blend;
That now is thine, ſecur'd beyond decay.

Strathſpey. J. G.

MI-

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

TURKY.

The accounts received of the proceedings of the Ruſſian and Turkiſh miniſters at Bucharest, contradict one another almoſt every poſt. Sometimes the negotiations are ſaid to be broke off; at other times, that things are in ſuch a train, that peace is probably at no great diſtance; moſt of them however ſeem to agree, that the ſmall progreſs made in the negotiation, is chiefly owing to the exorbitant demands of the Ruſſians. We ſhall therefore defer inſerting theſe contradictory accounts, as authentic intelligence relative to theſe proceedings may be ſoon expected, ſeeing the armiſtice expires on the 21ſt of March. In the mean time, the contending powers, it is ſaid, are making the moſt formidable warlike preparations.

"*Leghorn, Feb.* 2. One of the men of war belonging to the republic of Venice, arrived here on the 29th ult. from a cruiſe in the Archipelago, and brings advice, that on the beginning of laſt month, as three Ruſſian ſhips of force, and a ſmall tranſport, were ſailing off the iſland of Stanchio, or Coos, they were ſuddenly attacked by four Turkiſh gallies: but the Turks meeting with a much warmer reception than they expected, they ran into the harbour of the town of Stanchio; but were cloſely purſued by the Ruſſians, who fired at them on entering the bay. Immediately the guns in the caſtle began to play; but were ſoon ſilenced by the Ruſſians, who took the gallies without more oppoſition, and directly ſet ſail for Malta."

"*Genoa, March* 2. We have, by a veſſel juſt arrived here from Raguſa, received advice, that the Grand Signior has releaſed that little republic from a tax which they uſed to pay him, on condition that they conſtantly furniſh him with two ſhips of thirty guns each, completely rigged and manned, and the like number of gallies. He has likewiſe granted them privileges and immunities in trade and commerce to the Turkiſh ports, that will prove of infinite ſervice to that ſmall independent ſtate; and they will have the pleaſure of maintaining their liberties, and form of government, under the auſpices of his Sublime Highneſs, who has promiſed the Raguſians his protection."

"*Leghorn, March* 6. Count Orlow, to whom Ali Bey had ſent his confident, Ibrahim-Sebach, with a letter and ſome preſents, has returned him the following anſwer. "The hand of God, willing to puniſh the Ottoman houſe, has broke the truce, becauſe the infidel Turkiſh nation has compelled the plenipotentiaries to retire diſcontented from the congreſs. This event is happy for you. That empire finding itſelf unable to take vengeance on Cheik Daher and you, has had recourſe to the Algerines, who had equipped ſeveral veſſels to annoy you, and fortify themſelves in places that belong to you. But I have armed a ſquadron to deſtroy them. Tell me what ſuccours you deſire. I ſwear to you, upon my ſacred word, that I will not abandon you, and that, in the laſt extremity, I will procure you an aſylum in our countries, where you will be reſpected as you have been in Egypt.

On receiving this letter, Ali Bey ſent an anſwer to Count Orlow, requeſting a ſuccour of ſeveral thouſand Albanians."

"*Conſtantinople, Jan.* 22. A French ſhip has juſt arrived here from the Archipelago, which brings advice, that on the night of the 1ſt inſt. being at anchor in the harbour of the iſland of Santorini, a great noiſe was heard from that ſmall iſland, ſimilar to that which roſe out of the ſea in 1707, between the iſland of Megali Kammeni, or the Great Burnt Iſland, and Mihemi Kammeni, or the Little Burnt Iſland [xxx. 185.]. At firſt the noiſe ſeemed like the diſtant ſound of great guns, but ſoon increaſed like the roaring of the loudeſt thunder; preſently thick clouds of ſmoke and fire aroſe out of the earth; the ſea boiled; Santorini and the adjacent iſlands were ſhook in a violent manner, and the veſſels in the harbours were toſſed about as in a ſtorm. This commotion laſted for twelve days, when it ceaſed; after which it was found that large rocks were thrown up, which had increaſed the iſland near half a mile towards Megali Kammeni. Between the two iſlands there is now a deep ſtrait, which will only admit one large ſhip to paſs at a time into the harbour of Santorini."

POLAND.

"*Warſaw, Feb.* 10. The grand council of the ſenate held their firſt ſitting the day before yeſterday. Between thirty and forty ſenators were preſent; and the chief buſineſs tranſacted was the reading the anſwers of the different powers to

what the King wrote to them.—An eccleſiaſtical ſenator, actually under the domination of one of the three powers, would have taken his ſeat in the above aſſembly; but the miniſter of that power threatened him in ſuch a manner as obliged him to deſiſt from his intention. Another ſenator, finding himſelf in the ſame circumſtances with the before-mentioned perſon, aſked the miniſter for the prohibition in writing, that he might have wherewithal to juſtify his abſence to the nation."

"*Warſaw, Feb.* 17. The ſittings of the ſenatus conſilium finiſhed laſt Monday; and though the reſult of them is not yet made public, it is well known that the following articles have been reſolved upon. 1. To fix the opening of the diet to be on the 19th of April. 2. To anſwer the declarations remitted to the miniſtry by the miniſters of the three courts, Peterſburg, Vienna, and Berlin. 3. To write to the powers who are guarantees of the peace of Oliva and Welau, to ſolicit their mediation and good offices at the approaching diet. 4. To requeſt the Empreſs of Ruſſia to ſet the Confederate priſoners at liberty. 5. To proceed to the judgement of thoſe who were concerned againſt the life of the King, and to ſummon thoſe who have dared to publiſh the interregnum.—The Biſhop of Kaminiec did not aſſiſt at the ſenatus conſilium, under pretence that as part of his dioceſe was actually under Auſtrian domination, he was conſequently a ſubject of their Imperial and Royal Majeſties."

"*From the Viſtula, Feb.* 16. Mr Sobelewſki, territorial notary of Warſaw, has publiſhed an ordinance at the Grod of that royal reſidence, which has ſurpriſed every body, as it exhorts all perſons who have placed any money in the chancery, to draw it out immediately. Many conjectures are formed at this extraordinary event, of which there has never been an inſtance known in the moſt troubled times of the ſtate."

"*Warſaw, Feb.* 20. A letter from Cracow, dated the 16th, informs us, that the Auſtrians entered that place on the 15th; and Col. Mitrowſki has been declared commandant, who ſent for M. Gruſzecki, ſuperintendent of the Polith chamber, and ordered him to ſhut up his office; informing him, that the Imperial and Royal chamber, which was at preſent fixed at Caſimir, was immediately to be removed to Cracow. A meſſage has alſo been ſent to Mr Ryſiewicz, adminiſtrator of the Royal domains, demanding his regiſters and keys. This event has thrown this city into the greateſt conſternation, as we know not what further changes are intended, and the Auſtrians and Pruſſians are daily advancing near this capital."

"*Hamburg, March* 5. The following is a copy of the anſwer which the miniſtry of Warſaw delivered to the miniſters of the three powers, to their reſpective memorials of the 2d of laſt month.

"The underſigned having made their report to the King of the declarations delivered to them the 2d of February, by the miniſters plenipotentiaries of the courts of Vienna, Peterſburg, and Berlin; and his Majeſty having thereupon taken the advice of the ſenate; the underſigned have orders to anſwer thereto as follows.

The principles of condeſcenſion, on which the King of Poland and his ſenate find themſelves obliged to regulate their conduct towards the three courts above mentioned, being ſufficiently known by the miniſterial note on the 14th of December 1772 [46.], given in anſwer to the uniform declarations of the three courts of the 4th of the ſame month, and by the facts analogous, which have followed the declarations of theſe diſpoſitions, the underſigned refer to it, confining themſelves in the preſent,

1ſt, To obſerve to the miniſters of the three courts, that the harſhneſs and rigour of their proceedings, aggravated ſtill more by the ſtyle of the expreſſions, and the tone of inculpation and reproach affected in the above-mentioned declarations, have juſtly afflicted the ſenſibility of the King and the ſenate, as they are equally remote from the regard due to the dignity of the King and the Republic, and the reſpect which the circumſpect conduct of the King merited on their part.

2d, The underſigned are to inform the above-mentioned miniſters, that the King, with the advice of the ſenate, after having taken into conſideration the ſerious menaces and imminent dangers which have been announced to him in caſe of refuſal, has yielded to the deſire of the three courts, and has appointed in conſequence the 19th of April for the epocha of the diet.

3d, and laſtly, The underſigned have orders to addreſs to the ſame miniſters the

the ſolemn requiſition, that the King, with the advice of his ſenate, makes to the three allied courts, to procure the evacuation of their troops out of the domains of the republic, before the holding of the dietines *ante comitiales*, in order that the latter and the diet may proceed with full liberty, and that the ſenſe of the nation may explain itſelf without conſtraint or danger.

Done at Warſaw Feb. 19. 1773.

(Signed)

Madzieiowſki, Biſhop of Poſnania, Great Chancellor of the Crown.

Michael Prince Czartoryſki, Great Chancellor of Lithuania.

John Botck, Chancellor of the Kingdom."

"*Warſaw, March* 9. His Poliſh Majeſty has aſſerted a part of his ſovereign prerogative, which it is probable will very ſoon determine his particular fate. Two of the Imperial Generals, and one of the Ruſſians, having taken the liberty to exact a tax from the inhabitants where their troops are quartered, and otherwiſe oppreſſed them in a very arbitrary manner; on their frequent complaints, the King remonſtrated to the Generals, and at laſt to their reſpective courts; but finding all ineffectual, he at laſt iſſued orders for arreſting them; which was immediately performed, and they were conducted by a party of horſe to the caſtle of Siradia, where they now remain."

"*Warſaw, March* 13. The Empreſs of Ruſſia has iſſued an ordinance in Red Ruſſia, and in the grand duchy of Lithuania, forbidding the holding of diets, dietines, or any public meetings, without her particular approbation and leave; and has expreſsly ſignified her pleaſure, that all the Biſhops, Princes, Palatines, Staroſtes, &c. in thoſe parts of Poland which ſhe has ſeized, do take an oath of allegiance and fidelity to her before the 20th of May next, on pain of confiſcation of their effects, and impriſonment of their perſons. Proper officers are appointed to take their ſubmiſſion; but few as yet have thought proper to make it. —A very large body of Poliſh horſe and foot has lately arrived here from Cracow, and have taken up their quarters in the ſuburbs of Warſaw and Prag."

"*Peterſburg, Feb.* 9. After conſidering the repreſentation of the Poliſh deputies, relative to the miſery and devaſtation of that country, the Empreſs has agreed to defer, till the 1ſt of June, the ceremony of the gentlemen of that country taking the oaths to her Majeſty, and has alſo deferred the impoſition of the taxes in the conquered provinces till that period. After that time each peaſant is to be taxed at the rate of 120 copecs per ann. The male children are to be inrolled from their births on the capitation-roll, but the women and girls are to be exempted from it. The lord of each place is to anſwer for the above impoſts, and is moreover to furniſh a certain number of recruits, without deducting on that account the above capitation. The review of the number of inhabitants is to be made every five years. The men and children who die in the ſaid intervals are to cauſe no diminution in the capitation-tax, but the lord of the place is to be anſwerable for the payment, as well for the dead as the living."

"*Rome, Feb.* 20. His Holineſs, and all the conſiſtory, ſeem to intereſt themſelves much in the expected fate of Poland, and leave no poſſible means untried to ſave ſuch a number of Roman-Catholics as there is in the Poliſh dominions from being obliged to ſubmit to the exerciſe of the Reformed religion; as it is confidently ſaid here, that the King of Pruſſia is determined to introduce Proteſtantiſm at all events into that part of Poland which he has ſeized; and it is likewiſe feared, the Empreſs of Ruſſia will command the religion of the Greek church to be obſerved in her part of Poland. A very conſtant correſpondence is kept up between the Prince Primate and Biſhop of Poland, and his Holineſs, who means to intereſt every Popiſh power in their behalf."

RUSSIA.

"*Peterſburg, Jan.* 25. Her Imperial Majeſty, on receiving information of the many failures in Amſterdam and London, has given orders to the court-banker, to aſſiſt any of the Britiſh factory at this place with a loan of money, if neceſſary, on the preſent emergency. Such is the noble conduct of the ſovereign, which does her great honour, and ſhews how much ſhe has the intereſt of the commerce of her country at heart, as well as humanity to extricate individuals out of difficulties they may have innocently been drawn into by the imprudence of others."

"*Peterſburg, Feb.* 9. The late failures in Holland having occaſioned ſome likewiſe in England, the effects of which have been felt among the Engliſh merchants

chants eſtabliſhed here, one in particular, whoſe partners at London have ſtopt payment, is at preſent in ſome difficulty. He has a demand of 96,000 roubles on ſome noblemen, but they being at law with the crown for a larger ſum, could not pay him; he therefore addreſſed himſelf immediately to the Empreſs; and though the pretenſions of theſe noblemen were not yet ſufficiently proved, her Imperial Majeſty was ſo generous as to pay him the 96,000 roubles; and being convinced that trade is one of the principal concerns of the ſtate, and conſequently ought to be ſupported by every means, ſhe ordered the court-banker to let all the foreign merchants know, that a million of roubles lie ready, of which any of them might take up what ſum they wanted, upon giving up an exact ſtate of their affairs, and ſecurity for the money advanced."

"*Peterſburg, Feb.* 12. The chief of the Don Coſſacks, who is much reſpected in his country on account of his wealth, and the power he has acquired, having been guilty of malverſations, and refuſed to obey the orders of the Empreſs, her Majeſty gave orders to an officer of the guards to carry off that rebel clandeſtinely; which he executed in ſo clever a manner, that he brought him here priſoner, and he is actually confined in the fortreſs. A council of war is appointed to try him."

SWEDEN.

"*Stockholm, Feb.* 12. By the laſt letters received from Eaſtern Dalecarlia we learn, that the want of bread is ſo great, that many perſons are daily found ſtarved to death in the woods, highways, and in the houſes; and that this want has cauſed ſo great an emigration of the inhabitants from that province, as to be viſible to every one. It was hoped that the ordinance, forbidding the diſtillery from grain, would have put a ſtop to this terrible calamity, which has deſolated this country for the two laſt years; but the brewers, who are at the ſame time diſtillers, though they are forbid to carry on the latter buſineſs, buy up all the corn they meet with, and have raiſed it to ſuch extravagant prices, as to put it out of the power of the poor people to purchaſe it."

GERMANY.

"*Vienna, Feb.* 17. His Imperial Majeſty has claimed of the Pope the right of election and inveſtiture of all the Biſhops in his dominions, according to ancient cuſtom. His Holineſs has refuſed to accede to the claim, and pleads the opinion of the council of Trent, who gave the ſole power of confirming dignities and prelacies to the Pope, not only in Germany, but in every other part of Chriſtendom; and the Emperor Henry V. was compelled to yield the inveſtiture, &c. to the Pope, and diveſt himſelf of the right which his anceſtors enjoyed. The Emperor, however, is inflexible, and it is likely that the conteſt will end in very ſerious conſequences."

UNITED PROVINCES.

"*Hague, Feb.* 20. The Viſcount de la Herreria, ambaſſador from Spain at this place, delivered lately to the States-General a memorial, in which, by order of his court, he complains of the abuſes committed by ſome officers of Dutch ſhips of war, who, in virtue of the liberty granted them by the 20th article of the treaty of Utrecht, to enter and continue in the harbour of Cadiz, have carried away vaſt quantities of piaſtres, without paying the cuſtomary duties eſtabliſhed by his Catholic Majeſty. To this the States have returned for anſwer, that they will give expreſs orders to the officers of their marine, that they ſhall ſtrictly obſerve the rules which the States themſelves have formed on this ſubject, which are conformable to thoſe of the court of Spain.

"*Hague, March* 2. The miniſter from the King of Pruſſia preſented, the 24th of laſt month, a memorial reſpecting his pretenſions to the towns of Weſel, Emmerick, Orſoy, Rees, and Rouderick, in the duchy of Cleves, under the dominion of this republic. Theſe pretenſions, as well as thoſe of the Elector Palatine to a like claim, are at leaſt a century paſt; and the ſum demanded is ſtated at 4,141,667 florins of Holland. This is not the firſt time of making the above demand; the Pruſſian miniſter having, in 1766, preſented a memorial on the ſame ſubject, and another in 1770. The States-General gave an anſwer to it in 1771, and this now preſented is the reply. The Pruſſian miniſter makes the ſtrongeſt inſtances for payment, giving for a reaſon the calamities occaſioned by war. He has offered to the States-General to leave it to arbitration, if their High Mightineſſes ſhould not chuſe rather a direct accommodation."

"*Hague,*

"*Hague, March* 4. Their High Mightineſſes received accounts yeſterday from the Sieur Rouignol, their conſul to the Emperor of Morocco, that peace, friendſhip, and good harmony, are eſtabliſhed between them and the Emperor of Morocco, on the ſame footing as by the preceding treaty."

ITALY.

"*Rome, Feb.* 24. On Friday morning laſt, at two o'clock, an earthquake was felt here, as well as at Albani, Rocca di Papa, Rocca Priori, and other neighbouring places. It was followed, in about two hours, by another ſlight one. But at eight o'clock there was ſo violent a ſhock, that all the inhabitants quitted their houſes. We do not, however, yet hear of much damage being done."

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

"*St Vincent's, Oct.* 30. We were this morning alarmed by a conſtant firing, occaſioned by a party of Caribbs attacking a party of eighteen men of the 31ſt regiment, under the command of Capt. Crafton, who had been left behind ſick. They killed ſeven men and a ſerjeant, and wounded three. Crafton's party, however, put them to flight; and found five of their carcaſes in the woods, alſo ſeveral fuzees, haberſacks, &c. thrown away in their precipitation. — We are informed the Caribbs ſhot a centinel as he was bathing in the river Niambou: and that a ſerjeant who was poſted at the head of a detachment at ſome little diſtance from the camp, was murdered in an inhuman manner by theſe ſavages; they cut off his noſe and right arm, and ſcooped out both his eyes.

St John's in Antigua, Nov. 11. By a veſſel which left St Vincent's laſt Wedneſday, we learn, that nothing very material had happened between the troops and Caribbs, nor had the loſs on either ſide been very conſiderable in killed and wounded, but that the ſick were numerous. The troops were at laſt permitted to croſs the river Niambou, and take poſſeſſion of the enemy's intrenchments on the other ſide: a well thrown ſhell opened a free paſſage in one place; and at another, where they hoped to ſurround a body of the enemy, the guide, miſtaking the intended route, led them againſt a precipice, which gave the enemy time to get away; and that upon this occaſion it appeared that the Caribbs did not know how to defend themſelves againſt regulars. That the Caribbs have other intrenchments further on in the quarter of Grand Sable, but that the troops only wiſh they would make ſuch a work as they could truſt themſelves in to be attacked. That numbers of the Caribbs are already gone to St Lucia and the other French iſlands, and others daily going, to wait (as it is ſuppoſed) the retreat of the troops from St Vincent, and then return to their own country.

Baſſeterre in St Kitt's, Nov. 18. By a veſſel which arrived here on Monday laſt we are informed, that all the men of war had ſailed with a train of artillery and the marines to the Indian coaſt, in order effectually to blockade them, ſo that in a few days we expect to hear of the enemy's ſurrendering, or being conquered."

"*London, March* 25. Letters from St Vincent's mention, that a party of infantry, under the command of Capt. Irwin, had come up with 100 of the armed Caribbs, headed by a deſerter from the 6th regiment; when, after a ſmart engagement, which laſted near an hour, the Caribbs were diſperſed, and their ringleader taken, who was put in irons, and ſent to the head-quarters."

ENGLAND.

A general court was held at the Eaſt-India houſe, Feb. 24. for deciding the following queſtion, by ballot "That it is the opinion of this court, that an application be made to parliament for the loan of 1,500,000l. or ſo much as ſhall be wanted, by inſtalments for four years, at four per cent. per ann. with liberty of repaying the ſame, as ſoon as the company is able, by payments of not leſs than 300,000l." On the ballot the numbers were, for the queſtion 405, againſt it 199.

At another general court, March 12. altercations ran very high. In the debate in the Houſe of Commons on India affairs, Lord North inſiſted on reſtricting the company from dividing more than ſix per cent. till the money borrowed of government was paid. The chairman, to facilitate a ballot, had given the proprietary to underſtand, that, after the payment of half the money, Lord North had ſignified to him, that the dividend might be raiſed to eight per cent. This, however, his Lordſhip publicly denied in parliament; and Gov. Johnſtone urged the matter home to the chairman at the

general

general court; who, in his own vindication, aſſerted, that he did underſtand Lord North to have aſſented to that propoſition, and that he had written to his Lordſhip on that point, and hoped he would clear it up. Mr Rous ſaid, for his part, he was ſatisfied where the criminality lay, and thought it very odd, that, on ſome occaſions, the chairman ſhould be ſo very ſparing as not to tell what did paſs in converſation, and on others, to be ſo laviſh as to ſay what did not paſs. Mr Fitzgerald mentioned many other abuſes, which flowed all from the ſame ſource; and was very ſure, the obtaining of ballots, in the courſe of the year, would coſt the company 140,000l. at leaſt, as a number of extra ſhips was kept up, a number of ſupernumerary perſons employed, beſides an infinity of douceurs to little proprietors of ſtock. He ſaid, he had often complained of the troops abroad; but he believed that the houſehold troops were much the greater grievance. He obſerved, that Sir R. Hotham had made a propoſal to the directors for providing them with ſhipping at 21l. a-ton, which was 10l. a-ton cheaper than any they had contracted for; yet this propoſal was rejected. In ſhort, he laid open a number of abuſes of a new ſpecies, which his being a member of the ſecret committee enabled him to diſcover. It appeared, however, that Sir R. Hotham's propoſal was more than three months after the contract for the ſhipping was full, and being a large ſhip, upon condition too that it ſhould be fully freighted. After a long digreſſion, a motion was made, to obtain Lord North's ſupport to that part of the company's propoſition to parliament that reſpects the dividend, *according to the intimations given to the general court by the chairman*; which, after much debate, was carried by a ſmall majority; and a ballot was demanded, which was afterwards carried, 167 againſt 52.

On the 17th, the deputy-chairman acquainted the proprietors, that according to their reſolution of the 12th, he with Mr Wheeler and Mr Gregory had waited upon Lord North; and his reply was, that as he never meant to accede to the ſecond propoſition [for increaſing the dividend], ſo he could never give his ſupport to it in parliament.

A cauſe of great concern to the public was tried, March 1. before Lord Manſfield, at Guildhall, wherein the Lord Mayor was plaintiff, and Meſſ. Barnes and Golightly were defendants, in order to determine the legality of inſuring lottery-tickets; but on account of an error in the declaration the plaintiff was nonſuited.

At a court of common council of the city of London, March 5. a motion was made, That it be recommended to the electors of this kingdom, that, previous to an election of a repreſentative in parliament, they injoin the candidate, that he ſhall vote for, and uſe his intereſt to procure, an act to ſhorten the duration of parliaments; which, after a ſhort debate, was agreed to; and another motion propoſed, That a committee be appointed, conſiſting of ſix aldermen and twelve common-councilmen, to draw up the form of an engagement for the electors of G. Britain, to enter into for ſhortening the duration of parliaments; which was likewiſe agreed to; the ſaid form to be reported the next court-day.

At a common hall of the livery, March 11. Sir Watkin Lewes, after a ſhort ſpeech, propoſed a *reſolution for ſhortening the duration of parliaments*, almoſt in the ſame terms as it was carried before in common council: which paſſing in the affirmative, a motion was made to thank the Lord Mayor for his readineſs in convening a common hall, which, being ſeconded, was likewiſe carried in the affirmative. The Lord Mayor then came forward, and ſaid, "*Gentlemen of the Livery*, I thank you moſt ſincerely for this mark of your approbation; and be aſſured, through life, I will endeavour to merit a continuance of it, according to the beſt of my abilities." This ſhort ſpeech was received with great applauſe; after which the hall broke up.

The above reſolution was as follows: "We the Liverymen of the city of London, in common hall aſſembled, taking into our ſerious conſideration the pernicious effects of long parliaments, and being convinced that the moſt effectual remedy for the many grievances under which the people of this country have ſo long laboured, is to be found in a frequent appeal to the people by ſhort parliaments, do reſolve, That we will not vote for, countenance, or ſupport, either directly or indirectly, any candidate to repreſent this city in parliament, until he ſhall have, previous to his ſtanding forth as a candidate, ſolemnly aſſented to, and ſigned an engagement for ſhortening the duration of parliaments."—

The

The engagement is as follows. "I A B do moſt ſolemnly engage my word and honour, That, as long as I live, I will faithfully and ſincerely endeavour, to the utmoſt of my power, to promote and procure, and having procured, to maintain and continue, a perpetual act of parliament, to ſhorten the duration of parliaments, and to reſtore and preſerve to the people their conſtitutional right of an annual, or, if that cannot be obtained, at leaſt a triennial choice of repreſentatives; and if I am a member of either houſe of parliament when a motion ſhall be made, I will not fail to attend, and give my utmoſt ſupport to ſuch motion."

On a petition from the merchants of Exeter, an order of council was iſſued, of date March 5. "That the quarantine at preſent ſubſiſting, be taken off from all ſhips and veſſels coming from or through the Mediterranean, that have diſcharged their cargoes from thence in the ports of any kingdom or ſtate from whence no quarantine is required to be performed, and ſhall have taken in a freſh lading for an Engliſh market, or ſhall return in ballaſt from ſuch port; provided that the maſter, or other perſon taking charge of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, do firſt make oath before the cuſtomhouſe-officer, or chief magiſtrate, on their arrrival at the place where they are bound to, That the crew are all in health; that, ſince their departure from the port where they delivered their cargoes taken on board in the Mediterranean, they have had no communication with any ſhip or veſſel ſubject to quarantine; and that there is no cotton-wool on board."

The humble Addreſs of the Preſident, Council, and Fellows, of the Royal Society of London for improving Natural Knowledge; preſented to the King, at St James's, March 10. by Sir John Pringle, Bt, Preſident, attended by the Council; who were introduced by the Lord Bruce, Lord of the Bedchamber in waiting.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Preſident and Council of the Royal Society of London, beg leave to approach your Royal Perſon, and, in the name of that body, humbly to expreſs our moſt grateful acknowledgements to your Majeſty, for the repeated marks of your Royal favour; in particular for your Majeſty's ample benefactions, and for the aſſiſtance of your Majeſty's ſhips, whereby we have been enabled to make obſervations of various kinds, in the remoteſt parts of the globe, which could not have been effected by the funds of the ſociety.

Impreſſed with the deepeſt ſenſe of their duty, and animated with the favour of their moſt Gracious Patron, the members of the Royal Society will continue ardently to purſue the great end of their inſtitution, the Improvement of Natural Knowledge, for the honour of their country, and for the benefit of mankind.

JOHN PRINGLE, Preſident.

His Majeſty was pleaſed to receive them very graciouſly; and they had all the honour to kiſs his Majeſty's hand. After which his Majeſty was pleaſed to confer the honour of knighthood on James Burrow, Eſq; the late Preſident. *Lond. gaz.*

On the 16th of March the royal aſſent was given by commiſſion to

An act to indemnify ſuch perſons as have omitted to qualify themſelves for offices and employments within the time limited by law, and for giving further time for that purpoſe; and to give further time to ſuch perſons as have omitted to make and file affidavits of the execution of contracts of clerks to attornies and ſolicitors.

An act to encourage the ſubjects of foreign ſtates to lend money upon the ſecurity of freehold or leaſehold eſtates in any of his Majeſty's colonies in the Weſt Indies, and to render the ſecurities granted to ſuch aliens effectual for recovering payment of the money ſo to be lent, by ſale of ſuch freehold or leaſehold eſtates. [xxxiv. 523.]

An act to extend the proviſions of an act 4° Geo. II. "to explain a clauſe in an act 7° Ann. for naturalizing foreign Proteſtants," which relates to the children of the natural-born ſubjects of the crown of England, or Great Britain, to the children of ſuch children.

Six more public bills, four road-bills, and twenty-four private bills; none of all which relate to Scotland. Fifteen of the private bills relate to dividing and incloſing fields, and five are naturalization-bills. — One of the ſix public bills is,

An act to enable certain perſons therein named to continue to work a peſtle-mill, heretofore employed and uſed in making Battle gunpowder, at Old Forge Farm in the pariſh of Tonbridge in the county of Kent. [xxxiv. 724.]

The Lord Mayor, at the requeſt of a numerous body of Liverymen, having

fummoned a common-hall, the livery met March 11; and being informed by the common ſerjeant, that the buſineſs about which they were aſſembled was a redreſs of grievances, Mr Bifhop came forward, and acquainted the livery, that having the honour to be chairman of a committee for the purpoſe of drawing up a petition to the throne, they had prepared the ſame, and if it were the pleaſure of the common hall it ſhould be read: which being aſſented to, the town-clerk read the petition; and Mr Wellings objecting to the form of it, was aſked to aſſign his reaſons; to which he made anſwer, "That it was only the ſecond part of the ſame tune, and therefore, from what the King had already ſaid, nothing of conſequence could be expected from it." Being read a ſecond time, it was in general approved, not above ſix hands having been held up againſt it. It was therefore ordered to be ingroſſed; and a motion was made, That the Lord Mayor, and City-Repreſentatives, attended by the Sheriffs, Aldermen, Common Council, and ten of the Livery, in their gowns, do preſent the ſame; which was unanimouſly agreed to.

"*St James's, March* 26. This day the Rt Hon. the Lord Mayor, one Alderman, one of the Sheriffs, with eight of the committee of the Livery, of the city of London, waited on his Majeſty, (being introduced by the Earl of Hertford, Lord Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſehold), with the following Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition, which was read by John Glynn, Eſq; Recorder.

To the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty,

The humble Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition, of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery, of the city of London, in common hall aſſembled.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery, of the city of London, beg leave to approach the throne, with the reſpect becoming a free people, zealouſly attached to the laws and conſtitution of their country, and the parliamentary right of your Majeſty to the crown of theſe realms.

We deſire, with all humility, in the grief and anguiſh of our hearts, to ſubmit to your Majeſty, that the many grievances and injuries we have ſuffered from your miniſters ſtill remain unredreſſed; nor has the public juſtice of the kingdom received the leaſt ſatisfaction for the frequent atrocious violations of the laws, which have been committed in your reign, by your miniſters, with a daring contempt of every principle human and divine. Your people have, with the deepeſt concern, obſerved, that their former humble petitions and remonſtrances were received with a neglect and diſregard very hardly brooked by the high ſpirits of a great and powerful nation; but the hopes of redreſs ſtill encouraging us to perſevere, we again ſupplicate your Majeſty to liſten to the voice of your aggrieved ſubjects, in vindication of your own and the nation's honour, againſt your deſpotic and corrupt miniſters, who have perverted the fountains of public juſtice, and undermined the foundations of our excellent conſtitution. Our repreſentatives, who were choſen to be the guardians of our rights, have invaded our moſt ſacred privileges. The right of being repreſented in parliament is the inherent, unalienable privilege, as well as peculiar glory, of the freeborn inhabitants of this country; and a perſon qualified according to law, a magiſtrate of this city, was duly elected a Knight of the ſhire for the county of Middleſex, by a great majority of legal votes, yet has been excluded from the Houſe of Commons, by a reſolution of that Houſe, and a candidate who had only a few votes, declared the repreſentative of the electors of the ſaid county, againſt their conſent, through the like corrupt influence of the ſame miniſter. The Chief Magiſtrate, and one of the Aldermen of this city, were impriſoned for not obeying the illegal mandates of an arbitrary Houſe of Commons, and violating the ſolemn oaths they had taken for the preſervation of the liberties and franchiſes of the capital of your Majeſty's dominions. We recall to your Majeſty's remembrance, with horror, that unparalleled act of tyranny, the erazing a judicial record, in order to ſtop the courſe of juſtice, to introduce a ſyſtem of power againſt right, and to tear up by the roots truth and law from the earth.

We therefore, your remonſtrants, again ſupplicate your Majeſty to employ the only remedy now left by the conſtitution, the exerciſe of that ſalutary power with which you are intruſted by law, the diſſolving of the preſent parliament, and the removal of thoſe evil counſellors, who adviſed

adviſed the meaſures ſo generally odious to the nation; and your Majeſty, as the true guardian of our rights, ſhall ever reign in the hearts of a grateful people.

To which Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition, his Majeſty returned the following anſwer. "I have the ſatisfaction to think, that my people do not doubt of my readineſs to attend to their complaints, or of my ardent deſire to promote their real happineſs: which I cannot more effectually do, than by reſiſting every attempt to ſow groundleſs jealouſies among them. Your petition is ſo void of foundation, and is, beſides, conceived in ſuch diſreſpectful terms, that I am convinced you do not yourſelves ſeriouſly imagine it can be complied with."

The King was attended by a numerous court, and ſeemed very chearful; and before the citizens were introduced, they were given to underſtand, that on ſuch an occaſion as the preſent they were not to expect to kiſs his Majeſty's hand. — The eight liverymen who attended were, Meſſ. Maſkall, Stone, Heming, Saxby, Lemon, Berriſford, Mand, and Benſon. The limited number is ten [xxxiii. 705.], but only eight went.

Two days after it was reſolved to preſent this remonſtrance, ſeveral of Ald. Wilkes's friends preſſed much his going to St James's with other Aldermen to preſent it; but he anſwered nearly in theſe words. "GENTLEMEN, You well know the ſupport I gave on Thurſday to the motions in common hall for the remonſtrance, and the engagement for ſhortening the duration of parliaments. I now feel a real pain in declining to comply with the ſolicitation of ſo reſpectable friends. As I have long been perſonally obnoxious to the King, I have not for many years been at St James's. It would now be rude and indecent to force myſelf into the royal preſence on an occaſion not the moſt pleaſing, I believe, to his Majeſty. I am not uſed to go into any gentleman's houſe who does not wiſh to ſee me. The laſt year, as ſheriff, it would have been the particular duty of my office to have attended the King with any petitions or remonſtrances, and I ſhould have obeyed the commands of the city. I am now to be conſidered only as an Alderman. The attendance of the whole body is not neceſſary. No favourable effect could poſſibly ariſe from my being with you at St James's; and if the leaſt diſturbance ſhould happen without, it would be conſtrued to be a premeditated riot, the guards immediately be ordered to fire among the people, and another maſſacre enſue. I am not fond of the air of a court: it generally blaſts ſooner or later, and often nips, even in the bud, our modern patriotiſm. I ſhould be particularly unhappy at this time to ſee my ſovereign ſurrounded almoſt entirely by the enemies of our country and his family, and the Royal ſmiles beaming on thoſe very miniſters, againſt whom the city of London now petition and remonſtrate with ſo much truth and juſtice, while my fellow-citizens were received with coldneſs and diſregard. My warmeſt wiſhes however, Gentlemen, will go with you; and may you meet with that gracious reception and ſucceſs which your cauſe and your zeal ſo nobly merit."

This is the fifth remonſtrance, beſides a petition, on the ſame ſubject. The petition was preſented July 5. 1769, in the mayoralty of Mr Turner; two remonſtrances were preſented in the mayoralty of Mr Beckford, March 14. and May 23. 1770, and that gentleman took the unuſual liberty of replying to the King's anſwer to the laſt of them [xxxii. 237.]; and other two were preſented in the mayoralty of Mr Croſby, Nov. 21. 1770, and July 10. 1771. The petition was in the name of the Livery of the city of London, in common hall aſſembled; the firſt, fourth, and fifth remonſtrances were in the name of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery, of the city of London, in common hall aſſembled; the ſecond and third remonſtrances were in the name of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the city of London, in common council aſſembled. Mr Naſh could not be prevailed on, during his mayoralty, though preſſed to do it [xxxiv. 103.], to call a common hall of the livery; ſo there was no remonſtrance in his time, or while Mr Wilkes was one of the ſheriffs.

SCOTLAND.

"*Edinburgh, Feb.* 6. In conſequence of circular letters wrote by the ſheriff of this county, a number of the gentlemen and farmers met with him on Wedneſday laſt, when ſeveral matters relating to the police of the county was taken under conſideration, in particular, the many diſadvantages felt at preſent by the want of

a proper nomination of conſtables. The ſheriff propoſed, that ſo many of the tenants in each pariſh ſhould accept of that office as head conſtables, and that a proper number of their own ſervants, or other people named by them, ſhould be appointed conſtables to act under their direction. On Thurſday he had a meeting at Dalkeith with the members of the Dalkeith ſociety, when a great number of gentlemen and others, not belonging to the ſociety, were alſo preſent, and the propoſal made at the meeting on Wedneſday was renewed, and likewiſe unanimouſly agreed on. The readineſs and alacrity ſhown at theſe meetings, to do all that lay in their power, in order to co-operate with the ſheriff, for the maintenance of good order, and the prevention of crimes within this county, did them the greateſt honour: and to remove the ill-founded impreſſion which ſome might retain as to the office of a conſtable not being ſufficiently reſpectable, moſt of the landed gentlemen preſent at theſe meetings requeſted to be appointed conſtables themſelves. Both meetings were adjourned to another day.

From an inveſtigation made by the ſheriff, it appears, that there is not at preſent one pariſh in this county but is ſufficiently able to ſupport its own natural poor, if proper attention were paid by the heritors, miniſters, and elders; and that therefore the diſgrace and plague of beggars muſt ariſe from the ill-judged lenity and compaſſion that has hitherto been ſhown to ſtranger-mendicants, who, from the populouſneſs of this country, croud to it from all quarters. The plan of a Bridewell is now prepared; and ſo ſoon as that meets with the approbation of the public, proper meaſures are ready to be propoſed for the total and abſolute ſuppreſſion of begging-poor. Schemes of ſuch public utility ought to meet with the approbation and aſſiſtance of every lover of good order; and if they do not, people need not be ſurpriſed, if thoſe who have given themſelves ſo much trouble to carry them into execution, ſhould withdraw their attention, and allow every matter of police to remain in the ſame ſtate as heretofore; a reproach to the civil power, the law, and the gentlemen in the country." [158.]

Laſt year the gentlemen and farmers of the county of Forfar raiſed a fund, by ſubſcription, for the better police of that county, ſubject to the management of the ſheriff-depute, three juſtices of peace choſen by the ſubſcribers, and an agent appointed by them. The ſubſcription for that year amounted to 74l.; the expence incurred in proſecution of the ſcheme, to 8l. 10s. 10d.: ſo there remains on ſecurity, at intereſt, 65l. 9s. 2d. From a liſt publiſhed in the Edinburgh papers of March 1. and ſigned by their agent, in order to ſatisfy ſubſcribers how the money has been applied, it appears, that ſix men and five women have been apprehended in conſequence of this ſcheme; of whom ſix have been puniſhed, two diſmiſſed for want of evidence, one broke priſon, and two remain in priſon for trial.

A numerous meeting of the gentlemen and heritors of that county was held at Forfar, March 10. in order to take into conſideration the late riots in and about Dundee [17.], and came to the following reſolution: That as, from the atrocious circumſtances attending the unprovoked riot, or rather robbery, at the houſe of Mr Mylne of Mylnefield, people at a diſtance might be led to think Mr Mylne either a corn-dealer, mealmonger, or ſome ſuch obnoxious perſon; the meeting, in juſtice to that gentleman's character, which is, in every reſpect, very oppoſite to that of a foreſtaller, think themſelves bound, in honour, to publiſh the following circumſtances, which conſiſt not only with the knowledge of this meeting, but the knowledge of the whole county: That Mr Mylne never dealt in meal, or grain of any kind, further than to diſpoſe of the produce of his own eſtates; not one boll of which he ever exported; and what grain he ſold this ſeaſon, previous to theſe riots, was to two brewers and a baker in Dundee; one of the parcels of barley, and all the wheat, he referred the price of to the brewer and baker who got it, and who fixed the price of the barley at 14s. and the wheat at 20s.; the price of the third parcel he fixed with the brewer who got it, at 16s. 6d. notwithſtanding that, ſome days before, a very large quantity of barley was ſold in his neighbourhood at 18s. a circumſtance which was known both to him and the brewer; which, it is hoped, will plainly demonſtrate, that Mr Mylne had no intention of ſcrewing up the prices of grain.

MAR-

MARRIAGES.

March 2. At Lambeth, Trevor Charles Roper, Eſq; ſon of the Hon. Charles Roper, and nephew of Lord Dacre, to Miſs Fludyer, daughter and heireſs of the late Sir Thomas Fludyer.

At Edinburgh, William Ker, younger of Broadmeadow, Eſq; to Miſs Veronica Hay, youngeſt daughter of the deceaſed Thomas Hay of Huntingdon, Eſq, one of the Lords of ſeſſion.

16. At Lerwick, in Shetland, Gideon Gifford, Eſq; of Buſta, to Miſs Grace Nicolſon, daughter of Edward Nicolſon, Eſq; of Lochend.

30. At London, the Hon. Thomas Shirley, Deputy-Ranger of St James's Park, and brother of the Earl Ferrers, to Lady Anderſon, relict of Sir Stephen Anderſon, Bt.

31. At Dublin, the Hon Guſtavus Hamilton, eldeſt ſon of Lord Viſcount Boyne, to Miſs Somerville, only daughter of Sir Quayle Somerville, Bt, deceaſed.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 27. At London, the Viſcounteſs Liſbourne, of a daughter.

At London, Lady Hinchinbroke, of a ſon. His Majeſty was one of the ſponſors at the baptiſm, repreſented by the Duke of Roxburgh.

March 4. At Baſingſtoke, Hampſhire, the lady of Admiral Elphinſton, of a ſon.

15. At Edinburgh, Mrs Boſwell, wife of James Boſwell, Eſq; Advocate, of a daughter.

25. At London, Lady Lucy Douglas, wife of the Hon. Archibald Douglas of Douglas, Eſq; of a ſon and heir. [xxxiii. 331.]

DEATHS.

In St Vincent's, Lt-Col. Walſh, of the 31ſt regiment of foot. He was killed in a ſkirmiſh with the Caribbs.

Jan. 29. At Moſcow, Count Soltikow, memorable for giving a total defeat to the King of Pruſſia in the laſt war, on the banks of the Oder.

Feb. 11. At Barbatogne, in the dioceſe of Coſtres, aged 114, Antoine Camboulas, miniſter of that pariſh.

11. At Perth, Mr Alexander Troup, miniſter of an Aſſociate congregation there, and a member of the Antiburgher Aſſociate ſynod.

Mrs Mary Samborne, of Herford. She has left 100 l. to the poor of Hatfield; 100 l. to twenty poor houſekeepers of St Andrew's, Holborn; 500 l. to St Luke's hoſpital; and 500 l. more after the deaths of George Becher and Lucy Mayne.

At Leiceſter, Thomas Cartwright, aged 24. It is remarkable, that he meaſured only 36 inches, and never had any teeth.

In Ireland, Lt-Col. Townſhend, of the 75th regiment of foot.

At Saffron-Walden, Eſſex, Jane Reeves, aged 103. She never had a day's ſickneſs till three days before her death.

March 1. At Alten, near Rhineberg, Henry Junkerman, aged 108. He could very well remember ſeeing Louis XIV. in 1672, when Rhineberg was ſurrendered to that monarch.

3. At Vienna, Prince Poniatowſki, brother to the King of Poland.

4. At Longford in Ireland, Mrs Agnew, wife of Capt. John Agnew, brother of the late Sir Andrew Agnew, Bt.

4. At Lynn-Regis, Norfolk, Mr Cade, aged 101.

6. At London, Lady Nithſdale. She went to bed in perfect health, and next morning his Lordſhip found her dead in bed, lying by his ſide.

6. At Edinburgh, John Douglaſs younger of Tilliwhilly, Eſq; Advocate.

At Berkhamſtead, Mrs Pritchard, in the 105th year of her age.

12. At Spa, Mr John Macintoſh, ſurgeon in the navy.

12. At Glaſgow, Mr James Glaſford merchant in that city.

12. At her houſe of Kirkneſs, Mrs Margaret Douglas of Kirkneſs.

14. At Dublin, Capt George Agnew, brother of the late Sir Andrew Agnew, Bt.

15. At Weſterhall, the Hon. Barbara, Lady Johnſtone, widow of Sir James Johnſtone, Bt, of Weſterhall [xxxiv. 696.]. —— This lady was eldeſt daughter of Alexander Lord Elibank, and ſiſter to the preſent Lord Elibank [120.]. She was married to Sir James in 1719; and by him had fourteen children; of whom ſix ſons and two daughters ſurvived, viz. — 1. James, late a Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, now Sir James; married. — 2. Alexander, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 70th regiment, unmarried. — 3. William, Member of Parliament for the ſhire of Cromarty; married Miſs Pulteney, by whom he has iſſue; has aſſumed the name and arms of Pulteney [xxix. 168.]; and is poſſeſſed of the opulent eſtates of the Earl of Bath and General Pulteney. — 4. George, Member of Parliament for Cockermouth in Cumberland, a Captain in the Navy, and late Governor of Weſt Florida; unmarried. — 5. John, late of the Council of Bengal, now of Philiphaugh in the ſhire of Selkirk; married, and has iſſue. — 6. Gideon, a Captain of the Navy. — 7. Charlotte, wife of James Balmain, Eſq; Solicitor to the board of Exciſe in Scotland; and has iſſue. — 8. Eliſabeth, unmarried. —— Two daughters who predeceaſed their parents, left iſſue, viz. — 1. Barbara, Lady Kinnaird, was mother of George, the preſent Lord Kinnaird; Helen, married to the Rev. Mr Danna; and Margaret, unmarried.

married.—2. Margaret, Lady Ogilvy, was mother of David, heir-apparent to the representative of the family of Airly; and Margaret, married to Sir John Wedderburn

17. At Ratisbon, Alexander Ferdinand, Prince of La Tour and Taxis, his Imperial Majesty's principal commissary at the diet in that city.

18. Sir Thomas Pym Hales, Bt, of Howletts, in Kent, member for the port of Dover. Dying without issue, the title descends to his brother, now Sir Philip Hales, one of the Grooms of his Majesty's Bedchamber

18. At Prestonhouse, Miss Jeany Ramsay, daughter of William Ramsay of Templehall, Esq.

18. At Hedderwick, Miss Robert Scott of Hedderwick, second daughter of the deceased Robert Scott, Esq; of Benholme.

18. At Castle Grant, Sir Ludovick Grant of Grant, Bt. [154]

18. At Wem, in Shropshire, aged 100, Mary Jones, who was only two feet eight inches in stature, very deformed.

19. At his house in Kelso, in the 81st year of his age, Charles Ormstone of Hendersyde.

20. At Warsaw, the famous Russian General Tottleben

21. At Edinburgh, Mr Andrew Deuchar, the oldest member of the society of Procurators in Edinburgh, having been admitted into that body in the year 1711.

23. At Valleyfield, Mrs Preston of Valleyfield.

23. At his apartments in the house of Commons, Mr Josiah Stephens, housekeeper and messenger to that house.

24. At his house at Mile-end, Stephen Martin Leake, Esq; Garter Principal King of Arms.

24. At Glasgow, Lady Margaret Glassford, wife of John Glassford, Esq; of Dougalstoun, and daughter of the late Earl of Cromarty. [xxvii 58]

24. At her house at Mellerstain, Lady Binning, widow of Lord Binning, and mother of the present Earl of Haddington, and of Mr Baillie of Jerviswood

24. At London, Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield. He was born sept 22 1694, and succeeded his father the 27th of January 1725-6; was elected Knight of the Garter May 18. 1730; and soon after made Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household, and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the States-General; and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1745. On the 15th of September 1732, he married Lady Melusina, Countess of Walsingham, by whom he has left no issue. His title descends to Mr Philip Stanhope, a minor of about eighteen years of age, now at Leipsic university, who was, till he went abroad, under the care of the Rev Dr Dodd. General Sir Charles Hotham, and Beaumont Hotham, Esq; member of parliament for Wigan in Lancashire, are his executors.

26. At Lauriston in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, Mr Charles Dall, writer to the signet.

27. At Glasgow, Mr John Speirs, eldest son of Alexander Speirs, Esq; of Elderslie, a student of moral philosophy at the university of Glasgow.

29. At Edinburgh, Mrs Elisabeth Guthrie, widow of Mr Robert Dall, merchant in Aberbrothock.

31. At Edinburgh, Miss Lumsdaine, daughter of James Lumsdaine, Esq; of Strathyrum

31. At London Mr Henry Neale, late partner with Mr Fordyce.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleased,

March 2. to grant unto Thomas Parry, Esq; the office of Collector or Receiver of the perpetual yearly tenths of all dignities, offices, benefices, and promotions spiritual whatsoever, granted to the corporation of the Governors of the bounty of Q. Anne, for the augmentation of the maintenance of the poor clergy, in the room of Stephen Comyn, Esq; deceased

16 to grant unto Spencer Madan, Esq; the office of Chief Porter of the Tower of London.

20. to appoint Sir Basil Keith, Kt, to be Captain General and Governor in Chief of the island of Jamaica, in the room of Sir William Trelawney, Bt, deceased.

War office, March 8. 1773.

1st reg. of dragoon-guards: Lieut. Henry Waller is appointed to be Captain, vice Henry Howard; by purchase

Ditto: Corn David Kinloch to be Lieutenant, vice Henry Waller; by purchase.

Ditto: John Trotter, Gent. to be Cornet, vice David Kinloch; by purchase

16th reg. of dragoons: Capt. Robert Williams to be Major, vice Robert Kingston, who retires on half-pay.

Ditto: Capt. Richard Gardiner, from half-pay, to be Captain, vice Robert Williams.

Ditto: Simon Wilmot Gent. to be Cornet, vice William Crotts, preferred; by purchase.

1st reg. of foot-guards: Lt Col William Fielding to be Captain of a company, vice John Jones, deceased.

Ditto: Capt. John Howard to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice William Fielding

Ditto: Enf Patrick Bellew to be Lieutenant, vice John Howard.

Ditto:

Ditto: Thomas Dowdeſwell, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Patrick Bellew.

Ditto: Enſ. Thomas Colins to be Adjutant, vice John Howard, preferred.

2d bat. of the royal reg. of foot: Lieut. Charles Cameron, from halfpay, to be Lieutenant, vice Archibald Cameron, who exchanges.

4th reg. of foot: John Thomas Middiſon, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Colin Lindeſay, preferred.

War-office, March 13.

6th reg. of foot: Lieut.-General John Gore to be Colonel, vice Lt-Gen. William Roſane, deceaſed.

20th reg. of foot: Enſ. Charles Coote to be Lieutenant, vice John Reddan; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Clifton Wheat, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Charles Coote; by purchaſe.

21ſt reg. of foot: Capt. James Bethune to be Captain, vice Thomas Home; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Firſt Lieut. Thomas Taylor to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice James Bethune; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Second Lieut. George Edward Schlagel to be Firſt Lieutenant, vice Thomas Taylor; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Alexander Thomſon, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant, vice George Edward Schlagel; by purchaſe.

22d reg. of foot: Lieut. Edward Phineas Maxwell to be Quartermaſter, vice Alexander Murray, who reſigns.

23d reg. of foot: Second Lieut. William Wood to be Firſt Lieutenant, vice George Orpin; by purchaſe.

37th reg. of foot: Col. Sir Eyre Coote to be Colonel, vice Lt-Gen. Sir George Gray, Bt, deceaſed.

Ditto: Maj. John Pennington, of the 2d regiment of foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice St George Dalley; by purchaſe.

43d reg. of foot: Enſ. William Millar to be Lieutenant, vice William Money; by purchaſe.

Ditto: William Cunningham, Gent. to be Enſign, vice William Millar; by purchaſe.

61ſt reg. of foot: Col. John Barlow to be Colonel, vice Lt-Gen. John Gore, removed to the 6th regiment.

Ditto: Lt-Col. George Scott, from halfpay, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Colonel John Barlow.

70th reg. of foot: Enſ. James Sharp to be Lieutenant, vice Nicholas Darrah, deceaſed.

War-office, March 22.

2d troop of horſe-guards: Lieut. William John Arabin, of the 10th regiment of dragoons, is appointed to be Brigadier and Lieutenant, vice John Barlow, who exchanges.

Royal reg. of horſe-guards: Thomas Deakin, Gent. to be Quartermaſter, vice —— Evans; by purchaſe.

1ſt reg. of dragoon-guards: Corn. Philip Anſtruther to be Lieutenant, vice John Eſtlhion; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Edward Payne, Gent. to be Cornet, vice John Faſhion; by purchaſe.

3d reg. of dragoon-guards: Thomas Tedderman, Gent. to be Cornet, vice John Belſches; by purchaſe.

7th reg. of dragoons: Capt. William Price to be Captain, vice Thomas Bayley Heath Sewell; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Lieut. Benjamin Lambart to be Captain Lieutenant, vice William Price; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Corn. William Tuffnell to be Lieutenant, vice Benjamin Lambart; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Corn. John Vavaſour to be Lieutenant, vice John Burton; by purchaſe.

10th reg. of dragoons: Brig. and Lieut. John Barlow, of the 2d troop of horſe guards, to be Lieutenant, vice William John Arabin, who exchanges.

16th reg. of dragoons: Lieut. John Leche to be Captain, vice Richard Gardiner; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Corn. George Jennings to be Lieutenant, vice John Leche; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Francis Geary, Gent. to be Cornet, vice George Jennings; by purchaſe.

Coldſtream reg. of foot guards: Capt. Charles Cooper to be Captain of a Company, vice Glynne Wynne; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Enſ. John Byde to be Lieutenant, vice Charles Cooper; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Charles Frelawny, Gent. to be Enſign, vice John Byde; by purchaſe.

3d reg. of foot guards: Serj. Maj. Thomas Burge to be Adjutant, vice Thomas Byron, who reſigns.

14th reg. of foot: Enſ. Henry Hallwood to be Lieutenant, vice Edward Gower, deceaſed.

Ditto: —— Haviland, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Henry Hallwood.

22d reg. of foot: Enſ. Archibald Rutherford to be Lieutenant, vice Alexander Murray; by purchaſe.

Ditto: William Clerk, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Archibald Rutherford; by purchaſe.

23d reg. of foot: James Dyer, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant, vice William Wood, preferred; by purchaſe.

31ſt reg. of foot: Enſ. Charles Maſon to be Lieutenant, vice Edward O'Conner; by purchaſe.

35th reg. of foot: Lieut. Charles Stewart, of the 7th regiment of foot, to be Captain, vice Robert Sherwood, preferred; by purchaſe.

60th reg. of foot, 1ſt bat.: Robert Palmer, Gent. to be Enſign, vice David Alexander Grant, preferred; by purchaſe.

60th reg. of foot, 2d bat.: Enſ. Peter C-lh-m to be Lieutenant, vice Charles Duncan; by purchaſe.

Ditto: John Bayard, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Peter Graham; by purchaſe.

61ſt reg. of foot: Enſ. Chriſtopher Nuttal to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Milbourne; by purchaſe.

Ditto: —— Loyd, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Chriſtopher Nuttall; by purchaſe.

67th reg. of foot: Ralph Robinſon, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Edward Harrington; by purchaſe.

70th reg. of foot: Zachariah Hall, Gent. to be Enſign, vice James Sharp, preferred.

Lt-Col. O'Hara's corps: Second Lieut. William Lacey, from halfpay, to be Enſign, vice Richard Hanford, who exchanges.

From other papers, &c.

The Earl of Radnor, Vice-Preſident of the ſociety for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, in the room of the Earl of Litchfield, deceaſed.

Robert Sinclair, Eſq; Advocate, one of his Majeſty's Advocates-depute, in the room of Cosmo Gordon, Eſq; who has reſigned.

Dublin-Caſtle, Jan. 22. Sir Francis Bernard, John Monck Maſon, Robert Waller, William Montgomery, and Richard Townſhend, Eſqs, Commiſſioners of Exciſe.

The Edinburgh bill of burials for March 1773.

Within the city	Males 33	Fem. 41	74	111. Incr. 3.
In the Weſt-kirk-yard	Males 14	Fem. 23	37	

Ages.			N°	Diſeaſes.		N°
Under	2		37	Aged	——	10
2	&	5	13	Aſthma	——	4
5	&	10	9	Bowelhive	——	6
10	&	20	6	Cincough	——	6
20	&	30	5	Childbed	——	2
30	&	40	7	Conſumption	—	20
40	&	50	5	Dropſy	——	2
50	&	60	12	Executed	——	3
60	&	70	8	Fever	——	23
70	&	80	6	Small pox	——	12
80	&	90	3	Stillborn	——	10
90	&	100	0	Suddenly	——	1
				Teething	——	12

Edinburgh, April 20. 1773. Oat-meal, 1s. 1 d. Bear-meal, 8d 2 f. Peaſe-meal, 9 d.

Prices of grain at Haddington, April 2. 1773.

	Beſt.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	25 s. 0 d.	24 s. 0 d.	23 s. 6 d.
Bear,	21 s. 0 d.	19 s. 6 d.	18 s. 4 d.
Oats,	15 s. 6 d.	16 s. 0 d.	15 s. 4 d.
Peaſe,	16 s. 0 d.	15 s. 4 d.	14 s. 8 d.

FIARS for the crop of 1772, per boll.

MID-LOTHIAN, or EDINBURGHSHIRE.

	Sterling, L.	s.	d.
Beſt Wheat — —	1	2	6
Blacked Wheat —	1	0	10
Beſt Barley — —	0	17	6
Blanded Bear — —	0	15	6
Rough Bear — —	0	14	6
Beſt Oats — —	0	13	6
Muirland Oats —	1	12	6
Meal, by weight, 8 ſtone per boll	0	16	8
Peaſe — —	0	15	0

EAST-LOTHIAN.

	Beſt.				*Second.*				*Third.*			
Sterl.	L.	s.	d.	f.	L.	s.	d.	f.	L.	s.	d.	f.
Wheat	1	2	4	2	1	1	1	2	1	0	2	0
Barley	0	18	4	2	0	17	3	2	0	16	11	2
Oats	0	14	10	1	0	14	2	1	0	12	8	2
Peaſe	0	14	7	1	0	14	2	0	0	12	10	2

PERTHSHIRE.

	Scots, L.	s.
Wheat, beſt, — —	11	10
—— ſecond, — —	10	10
Bear, beſt, — —	9	0
—— ſecond, — —	8	0
Oat-meal by weight —	9	0
—— by meaſure —	8	8
Oats, beſt, — —	7	10
—— ſecond, — —	6	12
Peaſe — —	7	4
Rye — —	6	6

ABERDEENSHIRE.

	Scots, L.	s.
Great Oats with fodder —	12	12
—— without fodder —	8	14
Brocked Oats with fodder —	11	2
—— without fodder —	7	10
Small Oats with fodder —	8	0
—— without fodder —	4	4
Bear with fodder —	14	0
Ware Bear with fodder —	10	10
—— without fodder —	8	8
Farm or Market Bear without fodder	11	2
White Meal, nine ſtone —	10	0
Farm Meal, eight ſtone —	8	14
Market Meal — —	9	12
Peaſe — —	8	14
Wheat — —	13	0
Rye — —	8	14

BANFFSHIRE.

	Scots, L.	s.
Wheat — —	12	12
Beſt Bear with fodder —	14	10
—— without fodder —	10	10
Beſt Oats with fodder —	12	0
—— without fodder —	8	8
Second Bear with fodder —	13	0
—— without fodder	9	0
Second Oats with fodder —	10	10
—— without fodder —	7	4
Oat-meal — —	8	14
Peaſe — —	8	14